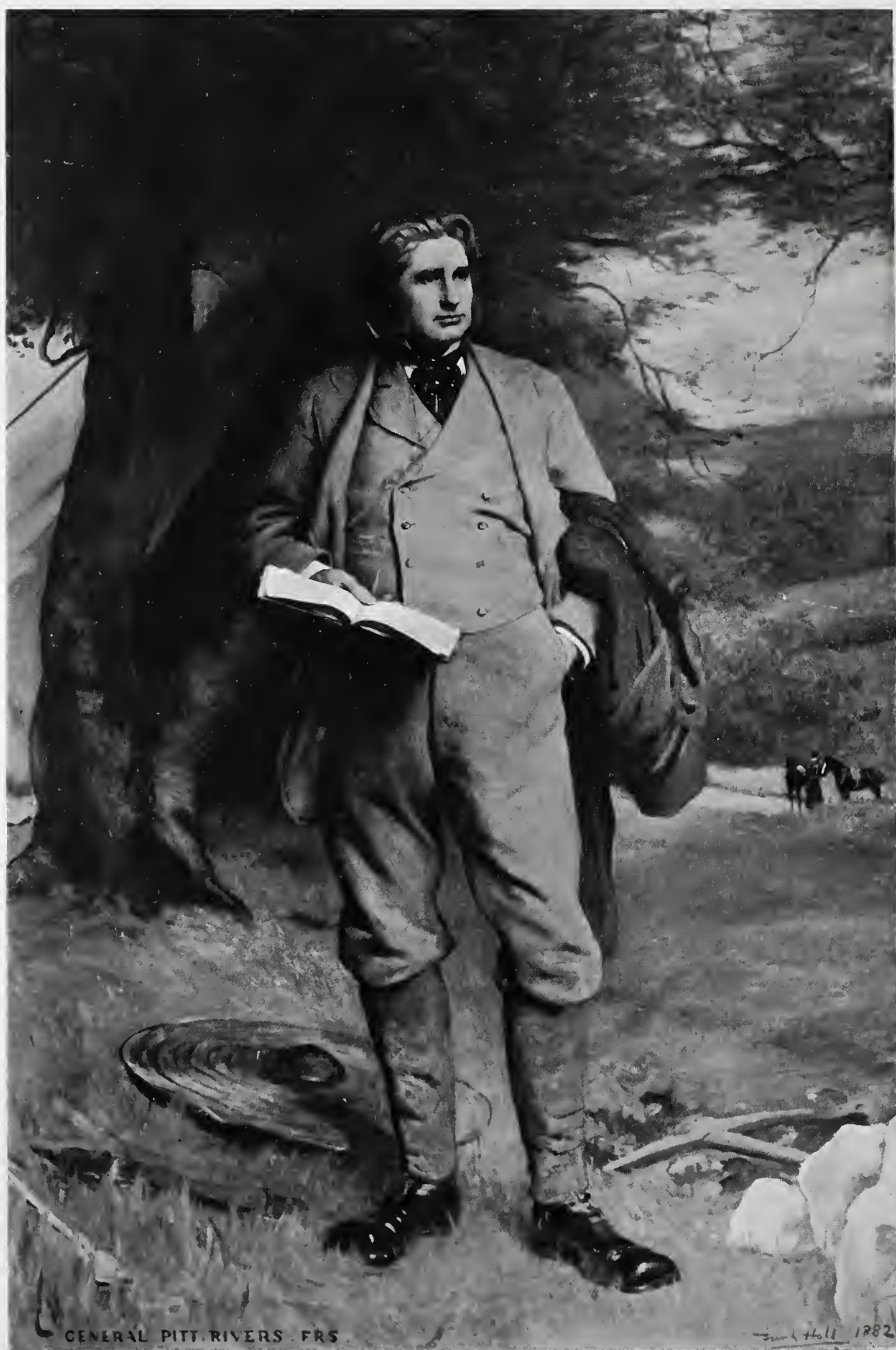


Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2016 with funding from  
Getty Research Institute

<https://archive.org/details/excavationsincra05pitt>





LIEUT.-GENERAL PITT-RIVERS, F.R.S., at the age of 55 Years.

*From a life-size Painting, by Frank Holl, R.A., 1882.*

*Photographed by W. E. Gray, Queen's Road, Bayswater.  
(Reproduced by kind permission of A. E. Pitt-Rivers, Esq.)*

# INDEX

TO

## “EXCAVATIONS IN CRANBORNE CHASE”

AND

## “KING JOHN’S HOUSE, TOLLARD ROYAL.”

ALSO A MEMOIR OF GENERAL PITT-RIVERS, D.C.L., F.R.S.,  
AND A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF HIS WORKS, 1858—1900.

BY

HAROLD ST. GEORGE GRAY

*Assistant and Secretary to the late General Pitt-Rivers; Curator and Assistant-Secretary to the  
Somersetshire Archæological Society.*

VOL. V

OF THE “EXCAVATION SERIES.”

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR AT TAUNTON CASTLE, SOMERSET.

1905.



BARNICOTT AND PEARCE  
PRINTERS.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
TITLE PAGE . . . . .	i
CONTENTS . . . . .	iii
PREFACE TO THE INDEX . . . . .	v
A MEMOIR OF GENERAL PITT-RIVERS, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A. . . . .	ix
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, PAPERS, ETC., WRITTEN BY GENERAL PITT-RIVERS . . . . .	xxxvii
REFERENCES TO SOME OF THE REVIEWS OF GENERAL PITT RIVERS'S WORKS	xliii
REFERENCES TO SOME OF THE OBITUARY NOTICES OF GENERAL PITT-RIVERS	xliii
INDEX TO "EXCAVATIONS IN CRANBORNE CHASE," AND "KING JOHN'S HOUSE"	1





## PREFACE TO THE INDEX.

IT has always seemed to me to be somewhat remarkable that one of the most important literary undertakings on the Archæological Science of the end of the nineteenth century, viz., "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," is so infrequently referred to in modern works and guide books relating to antiquities of the prehistoric and pre-Norman periods. For instance, the British Museum "Guide to the Bronze Age," 1904, does not make a single reference to the work achieved by General Pitt-Rivers in his large contributions towards unravelling some of the archæological problems raised by the study of the British Bronze Age; and the "Guide to the Stone Age," 1902, only mentions him twice, and those notes have no reference to his later and more remarkable researches.

Professor B. C. A. Windle, in the "Remains of the Prehistoric Age in England," 1904,—a very useful compilation from recognised authorities on prehistoric archæology—although quoting General Pitt-Rivers to a certain extent with regard to camps and pits in ancient settlements, entirely loses sight of the General in connection with the excavation of burial-mounds of prehistoric times. A very few archæologists have excavated a greater number of barrows than General Pitt-Rivers; many have merely 'rifled' others; but the General thoroughly excavated twenty-nine in North Dorset and South Wilts alone, with profitable and varied results; and before he retired from the Army he had obtained considerable experience in barrow-digging in various parts of Great Britain,—firstly, I believe, with Canon Greenwell.

Again, Mr. J. Romilly Allen, in covering a large field and dealing exhaustively, as far as our present knowledge permits, with "Celtic Art in Pagan and Christian Times," 1904, does not give a single footnote reference to "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," in his chapter on Celtic Art in the Bronze Age,\* and only one in the whole of his book.

Why is this? Undoubtedly, the lack of an Index to the General's *magnum opus*. It is a standard work, which will, it is hoped, be quoted much more frequently than it has been hitherto, now that this Index has been compiled. Science has made

\* See Vol. IV of "Excavations," pp. 216-239, in particular.

such rapid strides during recent years that students with limited time for their pursuits will only peruse works which are well indexed.

The desirability, if not necessity, for such an accessory as an Index was fully recognised by General Pitt-Rivers in his later days, but no time could be specially allotted to its gradual preparation by members of his Archæological Staff during the two decades that the Rushmore excavations, and the recording of them, were in progress.

Since the publication of Volume IV in 1898, General Pitt-Rivers several times expressed a wish that I should compile an exhaustive Index to "Excavations" (including "King John's House"), and although I have the satisfaction of knowing that my interest in the matter has never flagged, my only regret is that circumstances have not permitted me to produce it sooner.

I must acknowledge that the size of the Index appears small when one considers the size of the volumes it embraces; but, in this connection, it must be borne in mind that the five volumes contain no less than 342 plates (some of which are folded), not to mention the numerous "hinged" Relic Tables and Tables of Measurements of Human and Animal Bones which are not included in the pagination.

As each volume contains a complete List of Plates and Figures in the Text, it has been thought unnecessary to give an Index to the illustrations here.

In the case of the first three volumes of "Excavations," the pages of the prefaces are numbered in Roman numerals; the rest in Arabic figures. The chapter introduced to serve as a preface to Volume IV is paged from 1 to 30 (Arabic), and the volume proper recommences with page 1, terminating with page 242. So that in the Index, when making references to the Preface of Vol. IV, the prefix *pf.* in addition to the numeral has necessarily been used; thus, *pf.* 1, or *pf.* 30. Other abbreviations are given at the commencement of the Index.

"King John's House" has been included in this Index because the house is situated in Cranborne Chase, and excavations have taken place there, whereas the other Pitt-Rivers volumes, bound in the same manner, viz., "Benin Art" and "Locks and Keys," only have reference to some of the contents in General Pitt-Rivers's Museum at Farnham, Dorset.

Volume III of the excavation series is not entitled "Excavations in *Cranborne Chase*." The Romano-British Settlement of Woodyates and Bokerly Dyke, however, fall within the bounds of Cranborne Chase, but the Wansdyke, of course, has no connection with it.

Superfluities have been avoided as far as possible. Thus in speaking of places at which antiquities have been discovered, such words as "from" and "found at" have usually been omitted. Thus, "Fibula of bronze, from (*or* found in) London," is rendered "Fibula of bronze, London."

In some cases, when new terms have supplanted old ones, or are synonymous

with them, the term given in "Excavations" has been used. Thus, "Drinking-vessel" is used instead of the more recent synonym, "Beaker."

References have sometimes been made to antiquities both in the singular and plural numbers. Thus several references are given under "Fibula" when only one fibula is referred to as coming from a particular locality; when several are noted from the same site, "Fibulæ" has been used.

Roman coins have been referred to in detail from the various excavations when they have not turned up plentifully; but in the case of Woodyates and Bokerly Dyke, Denland (near Handley), etc., where Roman coins were very numerous, only general references have been made.

Slight difficulties have sometimes been found in making references to the explorations at the Romano-British Settlement of Woodyates and Bokerly Dyke, for although the excavations were distinct, they have often been taken together in the descriptions of the burials, coins, etc. References have therefore been given, in some cases, under Woodyates and Bokerly Dyke jointly. The same remark applies to Winkelbury, in which case references have had to be given under four general headings, viz., the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, the Camp, the Hill, and the Camp and Hill together.

My aim and desire have been to make the Index useful for quick reference, and for those who set themselves the task of reading the Index to ascertain precisely what the volumes of "Excavations" contain. It being my opinion that these volumes required special indexing by one who had taken part in the excavations, and consequently one who was well acquainted with details which would prove of importance to the future archæological excavator, the compilation of the Index has been done according to my own ideas, without binding myself down to any stringent rules with regard to the laws of indexing. The Index, however, is exhaustive, and often three references have been given to a single item. Much repetition has therefore not only been necessary but desirable, and it is hoped that the publication will prove to be of much practical use in private and public libraries.

In conclusion, I take the opportunity of thanking the Hon. Mrs. Pitt-Rivers (General Pitt-Rivers's widow) for the donation she has kindly made towards the cost of the portrait-illustrations contained in this volume.

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

TAUNTON CASTLE,  
*February 1st, 1905.*





## A MEMOIR OF LIEUT.-GENERAL PITT-RIVERS,

D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.

THE name of Lieutenant-General Lane-Fox Pitt-Rivers, who died at Rushmore, his country seat on the borders of Wilts and Dorset, on May 4th, 1900, at the age of seventy-three, is one well-known to every archæologist and ethnologist, and indeed to most men of science. A few concise obituary notices and short biographies, eulogising his wonderful scientific career, were written at the time of his death. Having been in close contact with General Pitt-Rivers for several years—indeed for a longer period than any other member of his archæological staff—the writer is happily in a position to give a somewhat complete account of the General's strenuous life in the cause of the advancement of knowledge, and more particularly of archæology and anthropology. No man has attained more celebrity for accuracy, brilliance, and originality in archæological and ethnological research than General Pitt-Rivers. No similar achievements in archæological field-work have surpassed those of the General in the British Isles. His work at Rushmore was carried out, of course, under the most favourable circumstances. Firstly, being the owner of 29,000 acres of land, he had ample means for his loved pursuits; secondly, he, by the happiest of coincidences, inherited an estate which was teeming with earthworks of all ages, awaiting the spade of the systematic explorer,—an untouched area archæologically speaking, "Archaic in its topographical aspect by an almost unbroken line of descent from the primitive forest which sheltered the first tribes who inhabited Britain;" and thirdly, he was fortunate in securing assistants and draughtsmen who readily adapted themselves to the work and became devoted to it. Therefore it was nothing more than could be expected by people who knew the previous work of the General (when Colonel Lane-Fox) that he should retire from the army and, in his own words, determine "to devote the remaining portion of my life chiefly to an examination of the antiquities on my own property."

Augustus Henry Lane-Fox was born on April 14th, 1827, and was the eldest surviving son of William Augustus Lane-Fox, of Hope Hall, Yorkshire, and his wife Lady Caroline, daughter of John Douglas, eighteenth Earl of Morton. In accordance

with the will of his great-uncle, George Pitt, second Baron Rivers (1751-1828), and by descent from his grandmother, who was sister of the second Lord and daughter of the first Lord, he eventually inherited the Rushmore estates in succession to Horace, sixth Lord Rivers, in 1880, when he assumed the name of Pitt-Rivers by Royal licence, his sons however being styled Fox-Pitt.\*

General Pitt-Rivers has more than once told the story to his friends of how, "when he visited the Rivers property early in the 'fifties,' and noticed the signs of abundant prehistoric remains, the thought flitted through his mind how desirable such an estate would be to an antiquary of his tastes. But he almost instantly dismissed the idea as an impossibility, for there were at that time twelve lives between him and the succession. However, by a strange series of accidents and incidents, and through the fifth Baron having only eight daughters, and the sixth dying childless, this distinguished anthropologist came into that great tract of Wiltshire land, formerly Cranborne Chase, which closely borders on Dorsetshire."†

Augustus Lane-Fox was educated at the Sandhurst Military College, and received a commission in the Grenadier Guards in 1845. His subsequent commissions were dated : Captain, 2 Aug., 1850 ; Major, 12 Dec., 1854 ; Lieut.-Colonel, 15 May, 1857 ; Colonel, 22 January, 1867 ; Major-General, 1 Oct., 1877 ; Lieut.-General, 1 Oct., 1882, in which year he retired from regular duty. He remained, however, on the active list till 1896 ; and from 3 March, 1893, until his death he filled the appointment of Hon. Colonel of the South Lancashire Regiment. He served with distinction in the Crimean campaign as D.A.Q.M.G., and was on the staff of Sir De Lacy Evans at the Battle of the Alma and the Siege of Sebastopol, and was mentioned in despatches. Amongst his medals were :—Crimean, two clasps ; 5th class of Medjidieh ; and Turkish medal.

Soon after receiving a commission in the Grenadier Guards, and at the time of the introduction of the rifle-musket into the British Army, Lane-Fox was employed in investigations for its improvement at Woolwich, Hythe, Enfield, and Malta, from 1851 to 1857. He showed much talent in this kind of experimental research and "may be considered," as Professor E. B. Tylor, D.C.L., has already recorded, "the originator of the Hythe School of Musketry, of which he brought the first plans before Lord Hardinge, and for which he organised the system of practice and the education of musketry instructors. When stationed at Malta he had the duty of superintending the training of the troops in the new musketry practice, at the critical moment when his successful trials had led to their being armed with the Minié rifle in the place of the smooth-bore percussion musket known by the name of 'Brown

\* The General's eldest son, Alexander E. Fox-Pitt, assumed the name of Pitt-Rivers on succeeding to the property in 1900.

† *Archæological Journal*, vol. lvii, p. 175 ; also "Athenæum," May 12th, 1900.

Bess.' This antiquated weapon was finally discarded towards the end of the campaign, the new Enfield rifle coming into general use."\*

In these years, Major Lane-Fox, a well-chosen officer for this particular branch of Army routine, was led to take notice of the very slight changes of system that were embodied in the different inventions, and also of the fact that many improvements, which, not being of a nature to be adopted, fell out of use, and were heard of no more, nevertheless served as suggestions for further developments which *were* adopted. Thus, Lane-Fox became fully aware "that these successive changes did not result from far-reaching steps of inventive imagination, but from long courses of minute and even accidental alterations, taken advantage of to render the new model an improvement on its predecessors. The intermediate stages he found were apt to disappear and be forgotten after having led to fresh changes, only such models becoming established as reached a temporary limit of excellence, while often they branched off in useless directions and became abortive."† So it occurred to the Major that interesting series could be made of these successive stages of improvement in weapons generally, and later, in various other arts; and in order to follow out this original line of thought, he collected for some years many interesting series, with methodical care, until his London house became nearly transformed into a museum.

In the year that Lane-Fox became Colonel he read the first of his famous series of lectures on "Primitive Warfare" before the Royal United Service Institution, parts 2 and 3 being given in 1868 and 1869. These were followed, during the next five years, by numerous archæological and anthropological papers, including two (1869 and 1872) on the discovery of flint implements of Palæolithic type in the gravel of the Thames Valley at Acton and Ealing, and his well-known contribution to the Anthropological Institute in 1874 on "The Principles of Classification, as adopted in the arrangement of his Anthropological Collection."

After twenty years the Colonel's collection was becoming almost unmanageable in private apartments, the result being that it was exhibited by the Science and Art Department at Bethnal Green from 1874 to 1878, and at South Kensington from that date until 1885; and a catalogue *raisonné*, written by himself, was published by the Department, going through two editions (1874 and 1877).

Mr. Herbert Spencer, in his "Principles of Sociology," published in 1876, thus speaks of the collection as he saw it at that time:—"The collection of implements and weapons arranged by Colonel Lane-Fox, to show their relationship to common originals of the simplest type, suggests that primitive men are not to be credited with such inventiveness as even their simple appliances appear to indicate. These

\* *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, Supplement, vol. iii, p. 269.

† *Op. cit.*



have arisen by small modifications, and the selection of such modifications has led unobtrusively to various kinds of appliances without any distinct devising of them."

South Kensington being unable to exhibit the General's collection any longer, he offered it to the Government in the hope that it might form the nucleus of a large educational museum. A competent committee was appointed to consider the generous offer, and although they recommended its acceptance, the Government declined at the finish. After that, and still wishing to find a permanent home for his collection where it would increase and multiply, Lt.-General Pitt-Rivers presented it to the University of Oxford, who built an *annexe* to the University Museum to contain it, at a cost of £10,000. It is there known as the "Pitt-Rivers Museum." Its first Curator was the late Professor Moseley, who devoted much attention to the removal and partial re-arrangement of the collection. Owing to a constant flow of acquisitions the original collection is now nearly doubled, and being linked with the name of Mr. Henry Balfour, the present Curator, whose assiduity and method are remarkable, it is likely to remain the foremost ethnographical collection in the kingdom for educational purposes.\* In connection with the Pitt-Rivers collection, the first lectureship of Anthropology in Britain was founded, the position being at present occupied by Professor E. B. Tylor, D.C.L., F.R.S., Keeper of the Oxford University Museum until the appointment was changed into a Secretaryship.

Before leaving this section of the memoir, it will be most opportune and expedient to make a somewhat lengthy extract from Mr. Henry Balfour's Presidential Address to the Anthropological Section (Sect. H) of the British Association in 1904. This important lecture being so well received at Cambridge, the following quotations are given for the sake of those who have not the opportunity of referring to the Reports of the British Association, and for those who desire to refresh their memories from a more readable type. After some general remarks on Anthropology and the genesis, growth and maturity of "Section H," Mr. Balfour arrived at the chief purpose of his address. He said: "My main object is to review, necessarily briefly, *one* of the factors which have played a part in stimulating scientific inquiry into the past and present conditions of Man, and in furthering the development both of the scientific and the popular interests of Anthropology. I wish to confine myself to the consideration of the contribution of one man towards the subject, a contribution which is the more valuable since it deals with wide principles, and thus affords a basis upon which a vast army of students may found valuable work. It amounted to the establishment of a particular school of research into the history of human culture, into which fresh workers are constantly being attracted, and which has stood the test of time through half a century.

\* For nearly two years the writer had the privilege of being Mr. Balfour's chief assistant in the "Pitt-Rivers Museum."



“ . . . The story of the famous ethnographical collection of Colonel Lane-Fox is well known, and I need but briefly refer to it. During his investigations, conducted with a view to ascertaining the best methods whereby the service firearms might be improved, at a time when the old Tower musket was being finally discarded, he was forcibly struck by the extremely gradual changes whereby improvements were effected. . . . Through noticing the unfailing regularity of this process of gradual *evolution* in the case of firearms, he was led to believe that the same principles must probably govern the development of the other arts, appliances, and ideas of mankind. With characteristic energy and scientific zeal Colonel Lane-Fox began at once, in the year 1851, to illustrate his views and to put them to a practical test. He forthwith commenced to make the ethnological collection with which his name will always be associated, and which rapidly grew to large proportions under his keen search for material which should illustrate and perhaps prove his theory of progress by evolution in the arts of mankind.

“Although as a collector he was somewhat omnivorous, since every artefact product fell strictly within his range of enquiry, his collection, nevertheless, differed from the greater number of private ethnological collections, and even public ones of that day, inasmuch as it was built up *systematically* with a definite object in view. . . . Suffice it to say that, in classifying his ethnological material, he adopted a *principal* system of groups into which objects of like form or function from all over the world were associated to form series, each of which illustrated as completely as possible the varieties under which a given art, industry, or appliance occurred. Within these main groups objects belonging to the same region were usually associated together in *local* sub-groups. And wherever amongst the implements or other objects exhibited in a given series, there seemed to be suggested a *sequence of ideas*, shedding light upon the probable stages in the evolution of this particular class, these objects were specially brought into juxtaposition. This special grouping to illustrate sequence was particularly applied to objects from the same region as being, from their local relationships, calculated better to illustrate an actual continuity. As far as possible the seemingly more primitive and generalized forms—those simple types which usually approach most nearly to *natural* forms, or whose use is associated with primitive ideas—were placed at the beginning of each series, and the more complex and specialized forms were arranged towards the end.

“The primary object of this method of classification by series was to demonstrate, either actually or hypothetically, the origin, development, and continuity of the material arts, and to illustrate the variations whereby the more complex and specialized forms belonging to the higher conditions of culture have been evolved by successive slight improvements from the simple, rudimentary, and generalized forms of a primitive culture.

“The *earlier* stages in these sequence series were more especially the object of

investigation, the later developments being in the greater number of cases omitted or merely suggested. It was necessary for Colonel Lane-Fox to restrict the extent of the series, any one of which, if developed to the full extent, would easily have filled a good-sized museum. The earlier stages, moreover, were less familiar, and presented fewer complications. The general principles of his theory were as adequately demonstrated by the ruder appliances of uncivilized races as by the more elaborate products of peoples of higher culture ; and, moreover, there was doubtless a great attraction in attacking that end of the development series which offered a prospect at least of finality, inasmuch as there was always a chance of discovering the absolute origin of a given series. Hence the major part of his collection consisted in specimens procured from savage and barbaric races, amongst whom the more rudimentary forms of appliances are for the most part to be found.

“The validity of the general views of Colonel Lane-Fox as to evolution in the material arts of Man was rapidly accepted by a large number of ethnologists and others, who were convinced by the arguments offered and the very striking evidence displayed in their support. . . .

“It was a fundamental principle in the general theory of Colonel Lane-Fox that in the arts and customs of the still living savage and barbaric peoples there are reflected to a considerable extent the various strata of human culture in the past, and that it is possible to reconstruct in some degree the life and industries of Man in prehistoric times by a study of existing races in corresponding stages of civilisation. His insistence upon the importance of bringing together and comparing the archæological and ethnological material, in order that each might serve to throw light upon the other, has proved of value to both sciences. Himself a brilliant and far-seeing archæologist as well as ethnologist, he was eminently capable of forming a conclusion upon this point, and he urged this view very strongly.

“The Earth, as we know, is peopled with races of the most heterogeneous description, races in all stages of culture. Colonel Lane-Fox argued that, making due allowance for possible instances of degradation from a higher condition, this heterogeneity could readily be explained by assuming that, while the progress of some races has received relatively little check, the culture development of other races has been retarded to a greater or less extent, and that we may see represented conditions of at least partially arrested development. In other words he considered that in the various manifestations of culture among the less civilized peoples were to be seen more or less direct *survivals* from the earlier stages or strata of human evolution ; vestiges of ancient conditions which have fallen out at different points and have been left behind in the general march of progress. . . .

“Colonel Lane-Fox strongly advocated the application of the reasoning methods of biology to the study of the origin, phylogeny, and etionomics of the arts of mankind, and his own collection demonstrated that the products of human intelligence

can conveniently be classified into families, genera, species, and varieties, and *must* be so grouped if their affinities and development are to be investigated.

"It must not be supposed—although some people, through misapprehension of his methods, jumped at this erroneous conclusion—that he was unaware of the danger of possibly mistaking mere accidental resemblances for morphological affinities, and that he assumed that *because* two objects, perhaps from widely separated regions, appeared more or less identical in form, and possibly in use, they were necessarily to be considered as members of one phylogenetic group. On the contrary, in the grouping of his specimens according to their form and function, he was anxious to assist as far as possible in throwing light upon the question of the monogenesis or polygenesis of certain arts and appliances, and to discover whether they are exotic or indigenous in the regions in which they are now found, and, in fact, to distinguish between mere analogies and true homologies. . . .

"I have endeavoured in this Address to dwell upon some of the main principles laid down by Colonel Lane-Fox as a result of his special researches in the field of Ethnology, and my object has been twofold. First, to bear witness to the very great importance of his contribution to the scientific study of the arts of mankind and the development of culture in general, and to remind students of Anthropology of the debt which we owe to him, not only for the results of his very able investigations, but also for the stimulus which he imparted to research in some of the branches of this comprehensive science. Secondly, my object has been to reply to some criticisms offered in regard to points in the system of classification adopted in arranging his ethnographical collection. And, since such criticisms as have reached me have appeared to me to be founded mainly upon misinterpretation of this system, I have thought that I could meet them best by some sort of restatement of the principles involved.

"It would be unreasonable to expect that his work should hold good in all details. The early illustrations of his theories were to be regarded as tentative rather than dogmatic, and in later life he recognised that many modifications in matters of detail were rendered necessary by new facts which had since come to light. The crystallization of solid facts out of a matrix which is necessarily partially volatile is a process requiring time. These minor errors and the fact of our not agreeing with all his details in no way invalidate the general principles which he urged, and we need but cast a cursory glance over recent ethnological literature to see how widely accepted these general principles are, and how they have formed the basis of, and furnished the inspiration for, a vast mass of research by ethnologists of all nations."

Having dwelt at some length on the anthropological and ethnological sides of the General's career, we must recollect that his name has equal claims to be handed down to posterity as an Archæologist. In this field of labour also, his shrewdness,



ingenuity, practicalness, and versatility were clearly revealed. His experience as an excavator extended over thirty years, and whilst the greater part of his ethnological work was achieved under his earlier surname of Lane-Fox, his more important archæological excavations were conducted after 1880 when he had assumed the name of Pitt-Rivers.

General Pitt-Rivers was always ready to acknowledge that he was originally a pupil of that venerable and highly-esteemed Yorkshire archæologist, Canon Greenwell, F.R.S. As the writer in "The Athenæum" of May 12th, 1900, stated, the General was, "without any exaggeration, one of the first men of the century as an anthropologist and exact antiquary." Sir R. Colt Hoare was a noted antiquary in his day, but even Wiltshire archæologists are ready to allow that General Pitt-Rivers "stood a head and shoulders above him." The General never commenced an exploration which he did not complete as thoroughly as possible. Take one instance only,—that of the South Lodge Camp in Rushmore Park, excavated in 1893. In the first three sections dug through the ditch and rampart, each ten feet wide, nothing worthy of mention was found. The General, although disappointed, did not allow his archæological enthusiasm to be quelled: he firmly stated that he would have the whole rampart, ditch, and interior space of the camp, excavated, and this was actually done with the usual care and attention to details. What was the result? Relics more than sufficient were discovered to enable us to prove, upon unassailable evidence, that the Camp was of Bronze Age construction, and was overrun by the Romanized Britons subsequently.

Here, then, is an argument for thorough excavation, or none at all. All antiquaries, however, are not blessed with the time and money General Pitt-Rivers had at his disposal, and if such an argument were strictly adhered to, our records of archæological excavations at the present day would be few.

Sir Richard Hoare was of course never thorough in his work, and Thomas Bateman even less so in Derbyshire. It is almost superfluous to say that these antiquaries merely dug holes in barrows (Hoare nearly 400 barrows!) to procure relics of antiquity with the greatest possible speed. Other antiquaries of the old school have from time to time ventured into the archæological field without knowing how to observe or record, their only endeavour having been to obtain objects worthy of being exhibited to a learned society, or placed in prominent positions on museum shelves.

General Pitt-Rivers troubled not how long a set task encroached on fleeting time, as long as sound evidence was obtained to make clear the original date and history of the sites excavated, and to ascertain the state of civilization attained by the various tribes inhabiting them. "To Sir Richard Hoare," so the Rev. E. H. Goddard has written, "the time spent in sinking a shaft into the centre of a barrow in which no unbroken urn, or dagger, or incense cup could be found, was scarcely more than so much time and trouble wasted, and the whole excavations could be



dismissed in a couple of lines. With the General, on the other hand, a month's careful and laborious work, resulting only, perhaps, in a handful of broken bits of pottery, was made to yield results having a more important bearing on the early history of Britain than whole tomes of speculation by the learned antiquaries of earlier days. It is true the later excavator had all the advantage over the earlier of the great advance made by archæology and anthropology since the beginning of the 19th century—but, on the other hand, it must not be forgotten that in bringing about that advance, the General himself took no small share."

Archæologists never rest contented unless they are able to improve on the methods of their predecessors; and they now begin to see the increased value of results obtained by minute and laborious work, as compared with the less exact methods of the older antiquaries. It will, however, probably be some years before we shall see any considerable development in archæological excavating, as General Pitt-Rivers, the prince of excavators at the close of the last century, was undoubtedly several years in advance of his time. Few men have the time that he had for the perpetual supervision of archæological field-work, or the means and power of organizing and training a staff of assistants and excavators.

Before leaving Sir R. C. Hoare, the writer would like to take the opportunity of presenting General Pitt-Rivers to his readers as a humourist. Hoare, as is well known, did not pay any attention to skeletons in barrows, beyond speaking of a few as "a skeleton of a stout person," or "a tall person," concerning which the General made the following remarks in one of his addresses:—"In only one instance Sir R. C. Hoare describes a skeleton, saying that it 'grinned horribly a ghastly smile,' a 'singularity that I have never before noticed.' No doubt the skeleton must have been laughing at him for his unscientific method of dealing with it, and when one thinks of the large amount of racial evidence that he destroyed in this way, and the comparatively small number of skeletons that have remained in the barrows to be examined since, it is almost enough to give any lover of antiquity a ghastly smile!" This was certainly one of Hoare's greatest omissions, for not only did he lose important evidence of race afforded by the skeletons he shovelled aside, but he destroyed it for ever.

"Comparisons are odious," at any rate if carried too far, and as the purpose of this memoir is not to incite controversy, but to help to perpetuate the memory of an epoch-maker in the world of archæological and ethnological research, we will return to Lane-Fox and Archæology, and briefly summarize his work before he inherited the estates of Cranborne Chase.

As Colonel Lane-Fox, he conducted many archæological excavations in various parts of England and Ireland, both on his own account and in conjunction with other antiquaries and societies. Although he had assisted in several explorations previously, his first notable excavations were carried out in 1868 at the forts of

Cissbury and Highdown in Sussex (*Archæologia*, vol. xlii). But his first archæological paper of importance, written in 1866, was on Roovesmore Fort and the Ogham inscriptions there, which he contributed to the Royal Archæological Institute. The Colonel's early observations with regard to pile structures near London Wall, have been very largely amplified by further and more extensive discoveries, fully recorded by Mr. F. W. Reader (at one time a member of the General's archæological staff) in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. lx.

In 1869, Colonel Lane-Fox discovered Palæolithic implements *in situ* in the drift gravel at Acton, the first discovery of this nature in the Thames above London ; and later he found remains of *Elephas primigenius* in the same deposits, on which he read a paper to the Geological Society in 1872. His researches in this branch of the science reached their climax when in 1884 he was the first to discover chert implements in stratified gravel in the Nile Valley at Koorneh, near Thebes. M. de Morgan has sometimes been given the credit of being the first to discover traces of Palæolithic man in Egypt, but as I reminded antiquaries in "The Connoisseur," General Pitt-Rivers had a prior claim to the distinction. "The General selected Gebel Assart, a plateau consisting of a delta of hardened sand and gravel which had been washed down by the Babel Molook (near the Tombs of the Kings), and 'spread over the valley below, and which after depositing a delta in the valley between the sides of it and the river, had afterwards cut a channel through it by running water.' Into the sides of this Waddi, converted into hard agglutinated rock, the Egyptians had cut their tombs. All that now was necessary was to show the presence of flint or chert of human handiwork in it, to prove their immense priority to the Egyptian age. After General Pitt-Rivers had made a careful examination here, he discovered unquestionable chert flakes and cores and one rough tool embedded in the matrix. These implements had of course been deposited long before the hardening of the gravel, the erosion of the Waddi, and the cutting of the tombs. A model of these 'finds,' and the implements themselves, are now exhibited in Farnham Museum, North Dorset. This subject was, in 1884, referred to at some length in a paper read before the Victoria Institute by Sir W. Dawson, who aspersed the discovery. He tried to maintain that the implements were natural forms, and that the bulbs of percussion were derived by natural causes. General Pitt-Rivers, knowing that his discoveries were likely to be disputed, 'especially by those who upheld the so-called chronology of the Bible, and who endeavoured to do all they could to prolong the time between the Egyptian monuments and the first appearance of man in the Nile Valley,' secured a competent witness to the discovery, viz., Mr. J. F. Campbell, F.G.S., then residing at Luxor. The actual discovery is therefore well authenticated."\*

\* "The Connoisseur," v, 66.

The extent of the General's experience as an excavator will be readily grasped on perusing the bibliographical list of his works appended. He turned much attention in his earlier days, as well as after 1892, to the exploration of camps and inhabited enclosures. All manner of dates of construction have been given to camps generally, and it is not surprising, as there is little in the principles of military defence to distinguish the camps of one people in a primitive condition of life from those of another. The only real method of throwing light upon the subject, as nobody knew better than Colonel Lane-Fox, is by means of the pick and shovel, provided these potent instruments are wielded in the right manner. In Sussex, he explored the following camps systematically:—Cissbury, Highdown, Seaford, Mount Caburn, Ranscombe, and Cæsar's Camp. The latter was always considered to be pre-Roman before Lane-Fox excavated it and proved it to be of Norman construction. In addition he made noteworthy excavations at the Dorchester Dykes (Oxon); Ambresbury Banks, Epping Forest; Dane's Dyke, Flamborough; two Cairns near Bangor; Black Burgh Tumulus, near Brighton; British Tumuli, near Guildford, etc. The Dane's Dyke, naturally enough, was previously regarded as a Danish work, but it was proved by a section cut through the vallum to be much earlier. The Colonel's investigations extended even to Denmark, where he explored the *Danneverk* at Korborg, near Schleswig.

In 1883, General Pitt-Rivers undertook, on behalf of the Government, some puzzling explorations at the Pen Pits in S.E. Somerset, on which he wrote a detailed report to the First Commissioner of Works (*Privately printed, 1884*). He fully confirmed the conclusions previously arrived at by the Rev. H. H. Winwood and an excavation committee of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, that the pits could not have been formed for habitations, but merely for quarrying purposes. Previously to the advent of Pitt-Rivers, the Pen Pits were regarded as marking the site of a great Early British metropolis and considered to be one of the most important vestiges of the Britons in this country. In 1877, Colonel Lane-Fox, in company with the late Professor Rolleston, made an examination of three round barrows and the camp at Sigwell, in the parish of Compton, Somerset.

Having passed in hasty review excavations which were the means of making Colonel Lane-Fox a constant and prolific contributor to various archæological publications, we will without further delay consider the vaster excavations which rendered his name far more famous, and resulted in the production of the mines of archæological wealth known as "Excavations in Cranborne Chase."

Very soon after the General's accession to the Rivers estates in Dorset and South Wilts—estates in places abounding with remains of prehistoric man—and before he became acquainted with one-half of his property, his archæological enthusiasm had to find vent, and in 1880 he commenced barrow-digging in Rushmore Park under the by-no-means encouraging anticipations of some of the old employés on the



estate, who had no hesitation in stating that there were plenty of 'such like' to be found, all of which had been made out of road-scrappings and other rubbish during their own lifetime ! The old 'hands' soon, however, became convinced of their erroneous suppositions, the General proceeding to excavate, with unabated energy and painstaking attention to details, the most striking ancient camps, villages, ditches, cemeteries and barrows within easy reach of Rushmore House, ranging in date from Neolithic to Saxon times. So much work in the field being carried out during the first few years, it was found that the time had arrived when pick and shovel had to be dropped temporarily, to be substituted by pen, pencil and printer's ink ; consequently the base of operations was transferred from the open air to the offices and studios of the General and his assistants, where relics were studied and compared, plates, plans and sections were delineated, manuscript was written, checked and prepared for the printer ; and methodical care and precision having been continuously regarded as a *sine quâ non*, the year 1887 brought to the light of the scientific world the first volume of "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," this being closely followed by Volume II in 1888.

Volume I of the General's *magnum opus* treats chiefly of the Romano-British Village of Woodcuts, which was first brought to notice by the Rev. J. H. Austen in the "Archæological Journal," vol. xxiv, the report being reproduced in Warne's "Ancient Dorset." These explorations threw much light upon the condition, mode of life, and physical peculiarities of the Romanized Britons in their rural habitations, that is, outside of the large fortified Roman cities, such as Silchester and Uriconium—a matter which had hitherto been a somewhat obscure problem. Thus the General revealed a wonderful chapter in the history of the Romanized Britons. Amongst other things discovered here were ninety-five pits, a couple of wells, inhabited 'quarters' of the village, drains, hypocausts, human remains, objects of utility and personal ornament (including plated, enamelled and mosaic metal-work), much pottery (including a fine red Samian bowl), uninscribed British coins, and Roman coins extending from Caligula to Magnentius, A.D. 37 to 353. Woodcuts was inhabited by a remarkably small race, which subject, together with the form of the skulls, the modes of burial, and the positions of the interments, was recorded in the greatest possible detail. The excavation of the wells was extremely interesting, inasmuch as it proved that the water-line must have lain somewhat higher in former days than is the case at present. The excavations—also of the Roman period—at Park House, Rushmore, are recorded in this volume.

It was just about this time that General Pitt-Rivers delivered his Inaugural Address to the Royal Archæological Institute at Salisbury,—a famous summary of the advancement made in archæology and in our knowledge of early man. His concluding remarks gave rise to warm discussion, and to pulpit references on the following Sunday in Salisbury Cathedral, one by the present Bishop, the other by



Canon Creighton, subsequently Bishop of London. The following, dealing with the subject of the very low type of skull of early man, was the sentence which aroused controversy: "Nor are our relations with the Supreme Power presented to us in an unfavourable light by this discovery, for if man was originally created in the image of God, it is obvious that the very best of us have greatly degenerated."

Volume II of "Excavations" is largely devoted to similar explorations to Woodcuts in the neighbouring Romano-British Village at Rotherley. This was another settlement of refugees surrounded by downland and the original forest scenery which the Romans must have seen in Britain. No part of it had been explored before, nor, indeed, had it ever been noticed. Rotherley proved to be somewhat smaller than Woodcuts and to be a poorer village. This was evidenced by the paucity of coins and the absence of ornamental plastering; but the abundance and variety of relics generally equalled that of Woodcuts. The tablet of Kimmeridge shale, the design of which is represented on the covers of these works, was found here. No less than 7,093 pot-boilers were unearthed in this village. Sixteen human skeletons were brought to light, some of the bones bearing distinct evidence of rheumatoid-arthritis—a subject of great interest to the pathologist. It would appear that Rotherley had been previously overrun by the Bronze Age folk, a crouched human skeleton with a drinking-vessel, or beaker, at the feet being discovered.

It is in Volume II that the General places on record the excavations, from 1880 to 1884, of twenty-two barrows in Rushmore Park and the woods adjoining. The barrow in Susan Gibbs' Walk produced a remarkably perfect interment by inhumation with a beaker at feet. At the commencement of this volume an Archæological Map of Rushmore and the immediate neighbourhood is given. The last chapters of Volume II deal with an interesting archæological area of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  acres,—850 feet above sea-level, and a mile north of Rushmore,—occupied by Winkelbury Camp and Cemetery. In addition to the camp, six British barrows were examined and no less than thirty-one Anglo-Saxon graves, the orientation of the interments found in them being recorded in great detail.

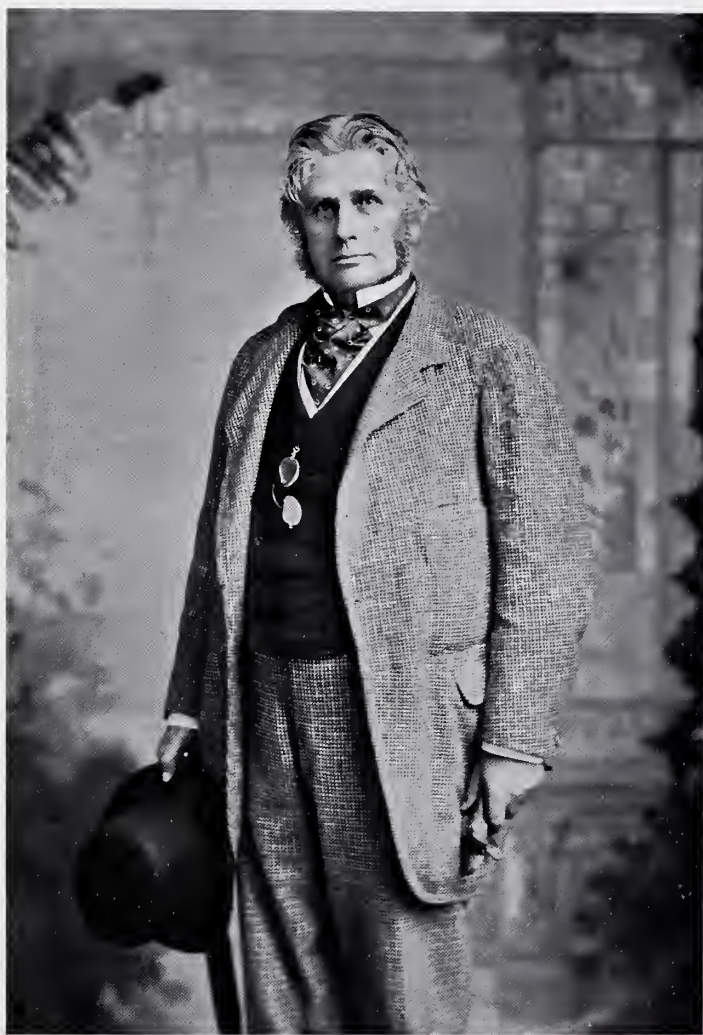
An almost new branch of inquiry was added to this volume by the careful measurement of all the bones of domesticated animals found in the Romano-British Villages; fifteen animals were killed after external measurements had been taken, for comparison as *test* animals, and by this means the height of all the animals whose bones were found in the villages, and subsequently in the other ancient sites, was ascertained.

The whole volume is accurate in the extreme (and this remark equally applies to the whole set); the smallest detail of the place of finding, the association and distribution of the objects, and the measurement and composition of each 'find' are fully recorded. As in the previous volume, Drs. Beddoe and Garson made remarks on the human skeletons in the tables of measurements.

Immediately after the publication of Volume II, the pick and shovel were again brought into requisition; this time at Woodyates and Bokerly Dyke, 1888-1890, followed by excavations into the Wansdyke in North Wilts in 1890-1. These localities afforded the chief material for Volume III,—the largest of the tomes,—which was published in 1892. Thus, the General commenced his preface:—"This volume may perhaps be regarded as having greater claim to the Archæological World than its predecessors, on account of the wider range of the matter contained in it. The two previous volumes formed, however, a necessary preparation for this one. The evidence upon which the date of Wansdyke has been to some extent determined, has been derived chiefly from the careful record of discoveries made in the two Romano-British Villages, to which the two first volumes chiefly relate. Had it not been for the care with which every object, however apparently unimportant, has been figured and described, some of the relics found in the sections cut through the Wansdyke could not have been identified with certainty as of the Roman period. Tedious as it may appear to some, to dwell on the discovery of odds and ends, that have, no doubt, been thrown away by their owners as rubbish, and to refer to drawings, often repeated, of the same kind of common objects, yet it is by the study of such trivial details, that Archæology is mainly dependent for determining the dates of earthworks; because the chance of finding objects of rarity in the body of a rampart is very remote. The value of relics, viewed as evidence, may on this account be said to be in an inverse ratio to their intrinsic value. The longer I am engaged in these pursuits, the more I become impressed with this fact, the importance of which has, I think, been too much overlooked by Archæologists. Hereafter it will probably strike future Archæologists as remarkable, that we should have arrived at the state of knowledge we now possess about ancient works of high art, and yet have paid so little attention to such questions as, when iron nails for wood-work were first introduced into Britain, what kind and quality of pottery was in common use at different periods, when red Samian was first introduced from abroad, at what exact period in the world's history flint flakes ceased to be fabricated and used for any purpose, and other matters of that nature."

General Pitt-Rivers proved by means of five sections cut across the ditch and rampart of Bokerly Dyke at Woodyates, and by two sections cut across the ditch and rampart of the Wansdyke, on Crown property, in North Wilts, that both these earthworks were of Roman or post-Roman origin, fixed upon unassailable evidence, and thus completely upsetting the Belgic and pre-Roman theories of Drs. Guest and Stukeley, and others. It can never be asserted again that either of these Dykes, at the points where the General excavated them, are pre-Roman, or that the Bokerly Dyke was erected previously to the time of the Emperor Honorius, A.D. 395-423, that is to say, previously to the time when the Roman legions evacuated Britain.

A Romano-British Settlement (? Vindogladia) was also found to exist at Wood-



**LIEUT.-GENERAL PITT-RIVERS, D.C.L., F.R.S.**

*From a Photograph by Messrs. W. & D. Downey,  
Ebury Street, S.W. Circa, 1890.*

*(Reproduced by permission of  
A. E. Pitt-Rivers, Esq.)*





yates close to the Dyke, and in it abundant traces of Roman occupation were unearthed. The Woodyates settlement proved to be an important one situated as it is on the line of the Roman Road from Sorbiodunum to Badbury ; and as the relics found here were so favourably comparable with those from the neighbouring villages of Woodcuts and Rotherley, the interest in the explorations was greatly enhanced. No less than 1,210 Roman coins, including barbarous imitations of ordinary types, were discovered in the Settlement and Dyke ; and the examination of the human skeletons produced important racial and comparative characteristics ; many of the observations on the human remains were the result of detailed study bestowed on the work by Dr. J. G. Garson.

The volume also includes an invaluable Archæological Map of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, and part of Hants, compiled from acknowledged authorities. Other 'finds' from the neighbouring country are recorded in this volume, but they were more or less accidental and not the result of systematic excavation. The frontispiece consists of an autotype photograph of General Pitt-Rivers in 1890, bearing a *fac-simile* of his signature.

Simultaneously with the preparation of Volume III, a smaller work entitled "King John's House, Tollard Royal," was produced ; and although published in 1890 as a separate volume for those more particularly interested in mediæval architecture and antiquities, yet, strictly speaking, it deals with excavations in Cranborne Chase, and consequently is included in the Index to the series.

Tollard Royal appears to have derived its name from "Toli," the proprietor of the land in the time of Edward the Confessor, and the parish is called "Royal" because John, Earl of Gloucester (afterwards King John), in right of Isabella his wife, held a 'knight's fee' here. From the Rolls in the Tower of London we know that between 1200 and 1213 King John was frequently at Cranborne, Clarendon, Gillingham, Bere Regis, Marlborough and Dorchester.

For some years after General Pitt-Rivers succeeded to the Rivers property, this house was occupied as a farmhouse, but when it fell vacant in 1889, the General resolved to endeavour to confirm the tradition of its great antiquity, and not only to remove additions made by Lord Rivers some sixty years ago, but also to make excavations round about the house. The rooms at the N.E. end are of late Tudor construction. The General found the Elizabethan oak panelling in good condition but painted white ; this paint he removed. The chief room of the basement, which was probably the chamber of the King's knights, has its XIII Century walls, four feet thick, still standing. Here General Pitt-Rivers found a XIII Century window totally built up. As the work of discovery proceeded it soon became evident that the block containing the fireplace had been built up bodily in Elizabethan times, across the large XIII Century chamber. Another window, also XIII Century, in the S.E. wall had never been built up. A third in the S.W. wall was originally

covered by a pointed arch and this point is still seen above the centre of the part which had been 'squared' in Elizabethan times to give more light to the room. An aumbry was also found here. The opening to the staircase was stripped of its plaster and proved to be a pointed stone arch of the XIII Century : this was probably the original entrance to the house. The oak staircase is a good specimen of Elizabethan work, and has been left untouched. At the top of the stairway is another XIII Century arch ; on the left, a window was discovered in the wall which was ascertained to have been closed up in 1811, but it has now been re-opened. The room to the right is Elizabethan, and contains the relics found by General Pitt-Rivers during the excavations in and about King John's House. In the King's Chamber on the upper floor is an early XIII Century window on the S.E. with window seats ; as General Pitt-Rivers found it, it had been transformed into a rectangular Elizabethan window with lattice lights. On the S.W. side a loop-hole was discovered built up ; here the original oak shutter was found on its hinges, plastered up in the wall. The doorway in the south corner, for obtaining access to the no-longer-existing tower was also built up. On peeling the walls outside this door the alternate bonding-stones of the tower were disclosed. In the S.E. wall of the King's Chamber another early XIII Century window with seats, but subsequently transformed into an Elizabethan window, was discovered totally built up. With regard to the N.W. side of the room, the writer has reason for believing that yet another XIII Century window remains to be revealed in King John's House. The doorway on this floor communicating with two rooms of late Tudor date, was found to have been a XIII Century window originally, a pointed arch having been discovered above it.

King John's House is still (1905) opened for the inspection of visitors. It was furnished by the General with antique furniture, the walls being covered with a series of small and for the most part original pictures, illustrating the history of painting from the earliest times, commencing (downstairs) with Egyptian paintings of mummy heads of the 20th and 26th dynasties, and coming down, through the Italian, Flemish and Dutch Schools, to modern times.

The volume dealing with King John's House contains many architectural plates and others of the relics discovered ; also a large folding Map of Cranborne Chase, first published in 1618. Careful drawings are also given in the book of the remarkable effigy of Sir William Payne in Tollard Royal Church, one of the five known effigies with 'banded mail.'

Two memorials in Tollard Church, although modern, are of extreme interest. The east window of the north aisle commemorates the death of Mrs. Arbuthnot, who was killed by lightning in Switzerland on her wedding tour, within a few weeks of her marriage in the church ; nor less touching is the simple wooden cross brought home from the Alps, where the peasants had erected it on the spot where the catas-

trophe occurred, when it was replaced by another in marble. The memorial window in the chancel was placed there in memory of Lord and Lady Rivers, who died on the same day in 1866, and of their daughter Alice, wife of Colonel Arbuthnot.

In a beautifully-decorated niche in the south wall of Tollard Church is a black marble sarcophagus containing the cremated remains of General Pitt-Rivers. A portion of the inscription runs thus:—"Augustus Henry Lane-Fox Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A., D.C.L., of Rushmore, Grenadier Guards, Lt.-General; was on the staff as D.A.Q.M.G. at the battle of Alma; commanding the 8th *Dépôt* at Guildford; 1st Instructor of Musketry at Hythe and Malta. Devoted the last 20 years of his life to Anthropological Research; Inspector of Ancient Monuments. Born 12 April 1827; passed away 4 May 1900."

The year 1900 brings us to the end of things as regards General Pitt-Rivers, but we must retrace our steps seven years and briefly dwell on the material which comprised his finely-illustrated Volume IV of "*Excavations*," published in 1898. The field-work for this volume, chiefly referring to the Stone and Bronze Ages, extended at intervals from 1893 to 1896. Its chief feature is perhaps the record of the examination of three camps of rectangular form. Our knowledge of the Bronze Age in this country was probably at this time more limited than that of the subsequent periods, for although we had much information derived from grave-mounds and relics associated with the dead, our acquaintance with their habitations and camps was very meagre until General Pitt-Rivers excavated these camps near Rushmore, which were found to be of Bronze Age construction, subsequently overrun by the Romanized Britons. The thorough examination of the South Lodge Camp (Rushmore Park), Handley Hill Entrenchment, and Martin Down Camp, proved that the people of the Bronze Age certainly did live as they did in Italy, in enclosures of squarish-shape and slight relief. They were probably strengthened by stockades on the banks, without which they could hardly have served for defence. From the General's researches, the Bronze Age folk in South Britain appear to have been a pastoral people having flocks and herds. Endeavours to differentiate the Bronze Age camps of Britain from those of other periods, therefore, opens up a field of enquiry and activity for future archæologists. Of the many hundreds in this country, very few have even been superficially examined, but yet there are probably few, the period of construction of which might not be fixed approximately by sections cut through their valla and fossæ.

Volume IV opens with General Pitt-Rivers's Address to the Royal Archæological Institute at Dorchester in 1897, his last public deliverance; and is reprinted to serve as a preface to the volume.

In the autumn of 1893, General Pitt-Rivers turned his attention to an area of seven acres on Handley Down on the borders of his own and the Earl of Shaftesbury's property, which area included Wor Barrow—a long-barrow of Stone Age



construction—two round barrows of the Bronze Age, a grave containing a Bronze Age skeleton with beaker at feet, the supposed site of a Romano-British and Bronze Age camp, and the Bronze Age “Angle Ditch ;” the last three were discovered more or less by accident, viz., by hammering the turf with a crow-bar. Novices at archæological excavating will do well to note—especially when they are contemplating digging on a doubtfully-ancient site, having no external indications of its having been disturbed—that the existence of a previous excavation may be discovered by hammering the turf with an iron crow-bar or other instrument—the sound given forth being deeper on a spot in which the ground is comparatively loose below, than on ground which has never been disturbed.

In Wor Barrow, on the old surface line, and near the centre, six primary interments were discovered huddled together, three in sequence and three put in as bones. No less than nineteen secondary interments were found in the barrow and the immense surrounding ditch, which was re-excavated down to the undisturbed chalk and found to be of an average depth of 13 feet. The primary interments, all long-headed, were bounded by an oblong enclosure measuring 93 by 34 feet, the shallow boundary ditch of which contained nodules of flint and remains of wooden piles. The silting of the ditch produced relics and pottery of great interest, the successive strata from bottom to top yielding antiquities from the Stone Age down to the Anglo-Saxon period. The two round barrows near by had been previously *dug into* by Sir R. C. Hoare, but General Pitt-Rivers was well rewarded by thoroughly excavating them, and in addition showed the superficial character of his predecessor’s digging. In the Angle Ditch spud-marks were discovered on the sides of the ditch near the bottom, a broken bronze palstave being found close by.

Four other round barrows on Handley Hill were also examined, which again afforded the General an opportunity of dwelling upon the importance of a careful exploration of the ditches of barrows. One mound contained a central primary interment by cremation, two secondary interments in urns, and a crouched skeleton with a bronze awl. In a second, two empty graves were found, whilst just beyond the area of the barrow itself, on the west side, no less than fifty-two secondary interments by cremation were unearthed. Many of these were contained in urns, in one of which a unique piece of thin pottery of basket-work and clay was discovered.

The seventeen human skeletons and three living heads figured in this volume were measured by the Craniometer invented by General Pitt-Rivers, the instrument itself being also figured.

The excavation of a trench in the General’s Nursery Garden proved to be of interest, inasmuch as it satisfactorily proved that British uninscribed coins were used at least as late as Claudius I, A.D. 41-54. A long chapter at the end of



this magnificent volume is devoted to certain typical styles of ornamentation on Bronze Age pottery,—chevron patterns and oblong punch-marks in particular,—with references to similar ornamentation of various ages and from various parts of the world.

Just before the publication of Volume IV, field-work was in progress for three successive months in the autumn of 1897, on the site of a Roman Building at Iwerne (? Ibernio), between Blandford and Shaftesbury. This part of the property was eight miles from Rushmore, but the General visited the excavations almost daily ; and it was a remarkable meteorological fact that the work was only stopped for one half-day by wet weather, although the diggings were carried on well into December. I had, in company with the General's draughtsman, Mr. Johnson, the privilege of being in charge of these, the last excavations conducted by General Pitt-Rivers. During a large portion of the three months as many as twenty-eight men and three boys were employed. Thus, a good start in the field had been made towards a fifth volume of "Excavations ;" but the General's constant ill-health in 1898-9 delayed matters, and he died with little of a scriptory or pictorial nature prepared. Consequently I have regarded the Index as Vol. V of the series.

The construction of accurate models of ancient sites, before, in progress of, and after excavation, was one of the most distinctive and conspicuous branches of the General's scientific work. The utmost care was taken by his Archæological Staff to make the contoured plans and other surveys absolutely accurate ; every skeleton discovered was drawn to scale and photographed *in situ*. The 317 plates of illustrations to "Excavations" were all prepared and drawn at Rushmore ; and the staff always included at least one highly-certificated draughtsman from the Royal College of Art, South Kensington. Three, and often four, assistants were on the permanent staff, and necessarily they were men of different qualifications ; all were more or less specially trained by the General, and no excavation was allowed to proceed unless one at least of the assistants was present for the whole of the time to supervise the workmen closely ; to record everything, whether of momentary interest or not ; to mark every relic discovered, on plans and sections kept for the purpose with other impedimenta in a temporary hut on the ground ; to ticket objects and pottery as found ; to sketch and photograph interments, masonry, hypocausts, hearths, graves, etc. ; to train the most intelligent of the workmen, some having been engaged upon several series of excavations extending over a dozen years. General Pitt-Rivers, of course, directed the whole work and was often at the diggings, when important discoveries were taking place or likely to take place, for the whole of the day and sometimes for several consecutive days. Not infrequently he has been known to be in the field at 7 a.m. in time to see the workmen arrive.

The following is a list of the members of General Pitt-Rivers's Archæological Staff who served for three years and upwards, not only in the work connected with

"Excavations," but also in the arrangement of the famous Pitt-Rivers Museum at Farnham :—

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, Assistant and Secretary,  $10\frac{3}{4}$  years.

FREDERICK V. JAMES, Assistant and Secretary, 10 years.

W. S. TOMKIN, Draughtsman and Assistant, 9 years.

G. F. WALDO JOHNSON, Draughtsman and Assistant, 5 years.

CHAS. E. FLOWER, Draughtsman and Assistant, 4 years.

F. W. READER, Draughtsman and Assistant, about 4 years.

HERBERT S. TOMS, Assistant,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  years.

CLAUDE W. GRAY, Draughtsman and Assistant, 3 years.

The General always bestowed the utmost care and exactitude on his archæological writings, and he expected and received the same amount of accuracy from the above-mentioned assistants. His tomes record the precise position and depth at which every single object occurred, even if only a fragmentary potsherd. Without this minute accuracy the date of construction of some of the ancient sites explored, instead of being definite, would not only have been doubtful but unsatisfactory from every point of view. In the General's later years 'average sections' of ditches and ramparts were used in the cases of camps and barrows for noting the position of every fragment of pottery found,—a diagrammatic method, which although somewhat tedious to the draughtsman, nevertheless is of vast importance to the student desirous of grasping the results of an excavation without having to labour through pages of letterpress to get a satisfactory explanation of the fruit borne by the diggings. Not only were remarkable and unique objects figured in the General's works, but what are of far more importance to the field-archæologist, common objects and broken household utensils, such as would be used in the every-day life of early man. When the field-work was temporarily suspended, the pottery was carefully classified according to its age, position and purpose ; the identification, measurement and restoration of human and animal skulls and other remains were attended to, not to mention the calculation of statures, indices, etc. ; surveys and contoured plans were redrawn and improved for reproduction ; the compilation of relic tables was effected to a minute degree ; animal bones were compared with type specimens of existing breeds ; and, as mentioned before, models of ancient sites showing the full results of the explorations were made. For all this work it is obvious that not only was much money necessary, but also much time and knowledge. It is therefore a question if the General's elaborate work will find many imitators. In relation to this subject he wrote in this wise in one of his prefaces :—"The expense of conducting explorations upon this system is considerable, but the wealth available in the country for the purpose is still ample, if only it could be turned into this channel. The number of country gentlemen of means, who are at a loss for intelligent occupation beyond hunting and shooting must be considerable."

In writing somewhat fully with regard to the five volumes which have now been indexed, I must not forget to mention two others not relating to excavations, but nevertheless issued to antiquaries in the same blue and gold covers. I refer to "Primitive Locks and Keys," published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus in 1883, and "Works of Art from Benin City," which had only just left the binder's hands at the time of the General's death. The former book is based on the collection illustrating the evolution of locks and keys, now exhibited at Farnham Museum. In this branch of ethnology, General Pitt-Rivers confined his attention mainly to Europe; whenever the history of this kind of mechanism is traced in Scandinavia, Persia, India and China, "much light," the General has said, "will thereby be thrown on the ramifications of trade and the commercial relations of distant countries in non-historic times."

In the volume devoted to Benin Art, General Pitt-Rivers describes and figures the whole of his collection obtained by the Punitive Expedition in 1897. It contains photographic representations of the 242 Benin works of art which he bought for his Museum at Farnham, and it is therefore a well-illustrated detailed catalogue of the collection.\* Mr. H. Ling Roth, in giving his opinion of this work, said "practically the volume gives at a glance a bird's-eye view of the whole field of Benin art, for an examination of the plates shows that the late General had collected something of almost every phase, many of the articles being of the best, for he was a veteran collector and had a keen eye for important points."

In the classification and identification of ancient pottery, the General developed a wonderful discrimination. He preserved every fragment of pottery found in his various excavations, and it was often by the form and quality of these common shards that reliable evidence of the age of an earthwork was determined. General Pitt-Rivers has spoken of pottery as the "human fossil," so widely is it distributed. In making some general remarks on pottery, the General said that "even the absence of fragments of pottery affords negative evidence of great weight in certain cases, as, for instance, in the case of the Pen Pits in Somersetshire." He says elsewhere, that "in my judgment, a fragment of pottery, if it throws light on the history of our own country and people, is of more interest to the scientific collector of evidence in England, than even a work of art and merit that is associated only with races that we are remotely connected with."

In November, 1882, General Pitt-Rivers was asked by Lord Stalbridge, in a complimentary letter, written by desire of the Prime Minister, to undertake the office of Inspector of Ancient Monuments in Great Britain. It was considered that the General's position as a landowner would place him in a favourable position for

\* In many cases two or more views are given of a single object. The writer took 373 photographs for this work.



dealing with other landowners to whom monuments belonged. He accepted the post, hoping to render a public service; but, although he spent much time in promoting the objects of the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, he had many difficulties to contend with, and he was disappointed in the results which he achieved. No power was taken to compel any owner to place his monument under the Act, and it was purely permissive. Sir John Lubbock (now Lord Avebury) was chiefly instrumental in passing the Bill through Parliament; he had originally suggested that the Act should be compulsory in the case of some of the more important monuments, but in this form it was overruled. Some ten or twelve years ago, General Pitt-Rivers retired from the appointment as a paid one, but retained the honorary position up to the time of his death. In the earlier years of the working of the Act, he spent annually more than his salary, in travelling on tours of inspection and in taking his assistants about for weeks at a time to survey and draw ancient monuments, dolmens, stone circles, crosses, etc.

After succeeding to the Rushmore estates, a large proportion of the General's time was absorbed in the formation and development of a second huge collection of archæological and ethnological objects, which now occupy nine rooms and galleries in the notable local museum of Farnham, North Dorset. The four smaller rooms originally formed part of a Gipsy School, but the occupation of the building for this purpose became useless, for the children of these wandering people played truant so often that the school soon had to be closed.

The original intention of this Museum was (1) to house the relics found by the General on his surrounding property, together with absolutely accurate and unique models of all the sites excavated, and in this way to carry out his views that, as far as practicable, local antiquities should remain in the neighbourhood in which they are found; and (2) to form a collection—particularly for the education of country folk, as a means of popular instruction—of agricultural implements and appliances, including models of country carts, ploughs, scythes, spades, querns, textile fabrics, dress, etc., from different localities. But in later years the Museum developed into a far larger and more comprehensive collection, the wall-cases alone measuring over 250 yards. In addition to the series mentioned above, briefly the Museum contains the following:—Peasant costume and personal ornament of different nations; household utensils used by peasants in different countries; a large series of pottery of all ages, descriptions and nationalities, commencing with the Stone Age down to the present time; a fine series illustrating the history of stone and bronze implements; series illustrating the history of glass-making and enamelling; a series of accurate models to scale (made by Messrs. C. W. Gray and F. W. Reader), showing the development of the Christian Cross in Celtic times; drawings and paintings on the flat from different countries, including the drawings of savages, with examples of the well-known series of “successive copying;”\* embroideries; lights and lighting



apparatus ; the Benin City collection previously mentioned ; carvings from different countries ; and a fairly representative ethnographical collection of specimens from all parts of the world. This latter branch of the Museum was largely developed during the last four years of the General's life, for he was a voracious and omnivorous collector up to the end. In the acquisition of all these things General Pitt-Rivers displayed a rare and discriminating intelligence.

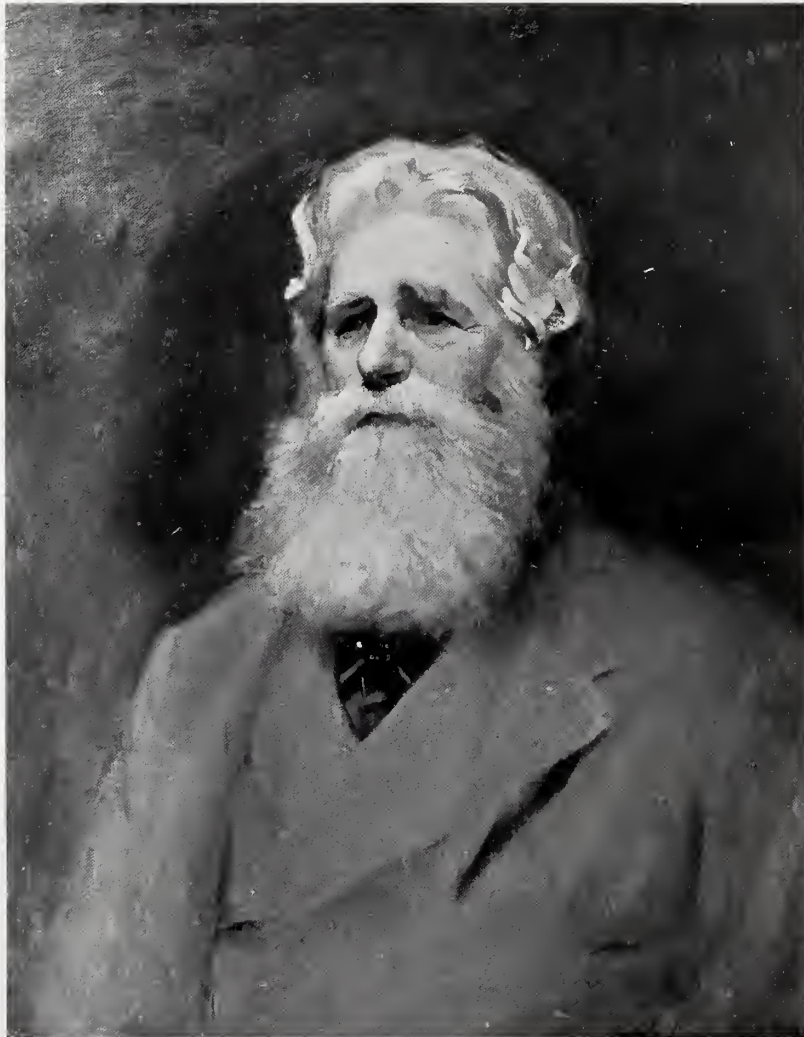
It is not generally known that General Pitt-Rivers was a naturalist of some repute, and a Fellow of the Zoological Society. He kept quite a 'menagerie' in his Park at Rushmore, which was accessible to visitors on asking permission at the park gates. In relation to breeding and hybridization of animals, Pitt-Rivers met with considerable success, but he was not altogether fortunate in his attempts at acclimatization. The altitude of Rushmore, 500 feet above sea-level, and the nature of the flinty soil on the chalk would no doubt be detrimental to some foreign animals. Cranborne Chase, of which Rushmore Park forms part, has for centuries been noted for its deer, and deer-hunting was indulged in to a great extent ; fox-hunting also, buck-hunting, cock-fighting, falconry, and hawking. General Pitt-Rivers kept a large herd of fallow-deer, many of which were shot yearly and distributed to the General's neighbours and tenants. The Park also contained roe-deer and the sombre-looking Japanese deer. The Persian fallow-deer (*Dama mesopotamica*) was to be seen in the paddocks near the North Lodge. The fallow-deer was crossed with the Mesopotamian deer, the Japanese deer with the red-deer, and these again with the Formosa deer. The General was unsuccessful, as are most other people, in acclimatizing the reindeer ; he obtained four from the Jardin d'Acclimatation de Paris, at considerable cost ; they always kept apart from the other cervine animals, and two succumbed to the heat and fly-bites in the first summer, the other two surviving till the following summer. The llama was represented, and was let loose ; the original pair bred pretty regularly for some time, and four young ones were born ; unfortunately, all died under six months old, except one, which lived for many years. The disagreeable habit of spitting in the face of persons whose presence is obnoxious is characteristic of the llama and was often noticed at Rushmore. A pair of the sacred cattle of India lived in the Park for many years, and there was also a fine example of the Indian Zebu cow. There was a large flock of the small brown sheep of St. Kilda, which resemble, at any rate from an osteological point-of-view, the remains of Roman sheep found in the Romano-British villages near Rushmore. The Aden sheep was represented by about twenty animals, and there were a few piebald Assyrian sheep and a breed of black four-horned sheep. The aviaries contained a large variety of Asiatic, South American and Australian birds, etc. The

\* General Pitt-Rivers, followed by Mr. H. Balfour and others, have given us an insight into the manner in which realistic forms, by repeated copying, may degenerate into mere ornament.

Australian bower-bird used to build his bower. Australian parrots stood the climate fairly well, whilst those from South America were found difficult to rear. There were large quantities of peacocks; the white peacocks did not breed true, but reproduced their like occasionally. The Impeyan pheasant was found difficult to rear. Piebald peacocks and Javanese peacocks were bred at Rushmore. Eagle owls and vultures were kept. Of larger birds, the emu was acclimatized somewhat successfully, but the rhea did not live long. Several emus, it is true, died from time to time: they laid their beautiful dark-green eggs in cavities scooped out of the earth. One of the larger cages contained several of the common prairie-marmots of North America, but they did not live many years. A large paddock contained four kangaroos, but they died one by one. The Indian antelope (*antelope bezoartica*) lived for many years. The yaks were generally kept in the paddocks near the North Lodge of the Park. Being interested in hybridization, General Pitt-Rivers made many experiments in cross-breeding the pure yak with our domestic cattle. The bull-yaks were crossed with the Kerry, Jersey, Urus, Highland and Pembroke cows. The following hybrid bulls were broken to harness:—The Yak-Pembroke, Yak-Jersey, and two Yak-Highlands. Of these the Yak-Pembroke soon died. The others, although somewhat treacherous animals, were used in carts for hauling hay, etc. They were very strong and their walking-pace faster than that of a horse. The General had harness specially made for them. Warren Hastings, it may be interesting to note, brought a bull-yak to England, and several unsuccessful attempts were made to procure a cross between it and the English cow.

One of the General's hobbies was to afford enjoyment to the neighbouring population, in fact for everybody who visited his domains, and in order to achieve that end he spared neither expense nor trouble in forming, and almost daily improving upon, the Larmer Grounds (12 furlongs from Rushmore). Needless to say, his efforts were highly appreciated. Although many thousands of visitors picknicked at this pleasure in the summer months, the grounds maintained all the air, loveliness, and privacy of the most secluded property. The gates were occasionally locked, as General Pitt-Rivers was most particular about the private rights: ever since a lawsuit about Cranborne Chase, he always did his best to do all that the law required to preserve these rights. The General seemed to clearly understand the people for whom he provided, and entertained everybody, so to speak, out of his superabundance. These grounds are situated in two counties (Dorset and Wilts) and three parishes (Tollard Royal, Tollard Farnham and Farnham), and in them the General erected a temple, a rustic bandstand, an open-air theatre (where occasionally Miss Winifred Emery and Mr. Cyril Maude, or the Westminster Singers, etc., might be heard), several Indian buildings and tea-houses, a large dining-hall, statuary, many arbours and summer-houses, and skittle-alleys. Music was indulged in on Sunday afternoons, but the hours of Church services were





**LIEUT.-GENERAL PITT-RIVERS, D.C.L., F.R.S.**

*Photographed by H. St. George Gray from  
a Painting by Fredk. S. Beaumont, 1897.*

*(Reproduced by permission of  
A. E. Pitt-Rivers, Esq.)*



avoided. Few of the local clergy disapproved, and a Canon in the course of an address delivered there one Sunday said, "This Sunday music ought to serve as a handmaid to the Church, in a most beneficial manner, for improving the moral and religious tone of the district." The "Larmer Tree," an old wych-elm, was a notable landmark and trysting-place, and it is here, tradition says, King John used to assemble with his huntsmen for the Chase. Up to the time of the disfranchisement of the Chase in 1830, a Court Leet of the Manor was held under this tree on the first Monday in September; when the Court was sitting, the steward and dependents of the Lord of the Manor had the privilege of hunting a deer within the precincts of the Manor; this was discontinued by Lord Rivers in 1789. The business of the Court consisted in the appointment of a hayward, and other matters with respect to the cattle in the Chase. After the Court a dinner was held at King John's House, Tollard Royal.

Rushmore, the seat of the late General Pitt-Rivers, is situated in the remote south of Wilts in the old tract of land known as "Cranborne Chase." Formerly the House was the residence of the Ranger of the Chase, and the Chase Court was held there annually. William Chaffin, in 1818, wrote many interesting particulars of the old Chase laws, customs and anecdotes. Cranborne Chase had been in the possession of General Pitt-Rivers's great-grandfather, the 1st Lord Rivers, who inherited it from his great-grandfather, Mr. Thomas Pile, of Baverstock, Wilts, in the year 1714. It assured to its possessor the right of pasturing fallow-deer, of which about 12,000 were preserved over the whole extent of country between Salisbury on the east and Blandford on the west, Semley and Tisbury on the north, and Fordingbridge and Ringwood on the south, including in the outer bounds between 700,000 and 800,000 acres, although the whole of this was not actually overrun by deer. In this district the owners were bound to preserve *vert* for the deer. Not only was considerable damage done to the crops, but it appears by West's "History of the Chase," 1816, that the Chase laws forbade the conversion of the land into arable. On this account, and also by reason of the lawlessness which arose from the presence of numbers of persons who lived by deer-stealing, and the frequent battles between them and the keepers, resulting in some instances in loss of life, an agreement was come to between the 2nd Lord Rivers and the owners of the several properties within the Chase boundaries, to abolish the Chase in consideration of certain sums to be paid as compensation for the loss of the Chase rights. It was therefore disfranchised in 1830, and the deer destroyed.

In the Hall at Rushmore hangs an old coloured drawing of one of the Keepers of the Chase in his forest night-dress. He is armed with a staff and a short hanger. The jack was made of the strongest canvas well quilted with wool; the cap was formed with wreaths of straw tightly bound together with split bramble-stalks, the workmanship much resembling that of the ordinary bee-hive. The deer-stealers

were armed with deadly offensive weapons called 'swingles,' resembling flails for threshing corn. The portrait of Elias Bailey, the last of the Chase Keepers, by Romney, hangs in the inner Hall at Rushmore.

The Park contains just over 400 acres, about half of which is wood, and the park-fencing measures six miles. Various parts of the Park and Chase have been named after members of the Rivers family, thus :—William Pitt's Avenue, General's Ride, Douglas Pleck, Lionel's Avenue, Lubbock's Point, Pitt Place, Alec's Point, Arthur's Pleck, etc. Some of the names of the copses, too, are particularly interesting :—'Forlorn' corrupted from 'Foure Lords,' 'Larmer' from 'Lauermere,' 'Sir John's' from 'Surgeons,' Blindditch, Uddens, Calcot, Scrubbity, Shiftway, etc.

The Temple of Vesta, close to the house, is an elaborate structure erected by General Pitt-Rivers in 1890 at a cost of £2,000 to commemorate the birth of his grandson, George Fox-Pitt. Close to the temple is a bronze statue of Cæsar Augustus, the pedestal of which bears the following inscription :—"To the memory of the ancient Roman people, to whom we owe our first civilization, this reproduction of the statue of Cæsar Augustus in the Vatican Museum is erected ; also to record the discovery of Roman remains in this neighbourhood."

I have yet to place on record the Societies and Institutions with which the distinguished General was associated. In 1886 he received from the University of Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L. ; in 1876 he was elected F.R.S. ; in 1864, F.S.A. (for some years V.P.) ; First Government Inspector of Ancient Monuments in Great Britain from 1882 ; Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society ; Fellow of the Geological Society. Member of the following :—British Association (President of Section H, Bath, 1888 ; and President, Department of Anthropology, Brighton, 1872) ; Anthropological Institute (twice President, 1875-7 and 1881-3) ; the extinct Anthropological Society of London, and Ethnological Society of London ; Royal Archæological Institute (President at Salisbury and Dorchester Meetings, 1887 and 1897) ; Royal Institution of Great Britain ; Royal United Service Institution ; Society of Antiquaries of Scotland ; Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland ; Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne ; Cambridge Antiquarian Society ; Somersetshire Archæological Society ; Wiltshire Archæological Society (President, 1890-93) ; Dorset Field Club ; Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society ; Society of Antiquaries of France ; Hon. Member, Royal Irish Academy ; Foreign Associate of the Anthropological Societies of Paris and Italy ; Hon. Member of the Anthropological Society of Washington, etc. He was a member of the Athenæum and other clubs, and his town house was 4, Grosvenor Gardens, Belgravia.

In 1853, General Pitt-Rivers married the Hon. Alice Margaret, eldest daughter of the 2nd Baron Stanley of Alderley, who survives him. Their eldest son, Alexander E. Lane-Fox Pitt-Rivers, who has inherited the Rushmore estates, was born in 1855, and married in 1889, Alice Ruth Hermione, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lord

Henry F. Thynne, P.C. General Pitt-Rivers's surviving children are :—SONS : St. George Wm. Lane-Fox-Pitt, b. 1856, m. 1899, Lady Edith Gertrude, b. 1874, dau. of the 8th Marquess of Queensberry ; William Augustus Lane-Fox-Pitt, b. 1858, Major, Grenadier Guards (retired), m. 1893, Lillie Ethel ("Blossie"), dau. of Arthur F. Payne, Esq., of Château de Beuvillers, near Lisieux, Calvados, France ; Lionel Charles, b. 1860, m. 1898, Nesta Mary, youngest dau. of J. C. Blackett, Esq., of Thorpe Lea, Egham ; Douglas Henry, b. 1864. DAUGHTERS : Ursula Katherine, b. 1859, m. 1880, William Charles Scott, Esq., of Thorpe, Chertsey ; Alice Augusta Laurentia, b. 1862, m. 1884, the Rt. Hon. Sir John Lubbock, 4th Baronet, P.C., F.R.S. (now Lord Avebury), of High Elms, Kent ; Agnes Geraldine, b. 1863, m. 1882, Sir Walter John Grove, 2nd Baronet, eldest son of Sir Thomas Fraser Grove, 1st Baronet, of Ferne, Wilts.

General Pitt-Rivers was at intervals a semi-invalid at Rushmore, but his abstemiousness of living prolonged his life for many years. Until his health finally began to fail "the General was a most able conversationalist, and would pour forth from his abundant treasure-house of knowledge the most varied information, provided he was in scientific company or with those who were genuinely anxious to learn. The extraordinary variety of his knowledge, and the rapid way in which he could turn from one subject to another, reminded us on several occasions of Mr. Gladstone. We can call to mind one occasion, in his own grounds at Rushmore, when, well within an hour, he discoursed most learnedly and clearly on forestry, on Mexican pottery, on Egyptian painting, on modern brass bands, on the forms of the Christian cross, and on simony in the Church.

"He was generous in his gifts of his noble and costly volumes, but only provided he felt sure they would be really appreciated. On one occasion he was deceived, and listening to the importunate hints and eventually downright request of a troublesome museum visitor, he presented him with the first of his great volumes on the Rushmore excavations, but not without some misgivings and a variety of questions as to his identity. Within a month of the gift the General found this very volume at a second-hand bookshop at Exeter. He had no legal remedy, but he left no stone unturned till the man was found, and then gave him no peace until he had paid two guineas to the Dorset County Hospital."\*

General Pitt-Rivers, in his scientific work, lived up to the adage that "it is better to wear out than to rust out," and to the established maxim that *magna est veritas et prævalebit*. He was a thorough soldier of commanding figure, a great thinker, and a man venerated by the scientific world at large. Thus, Mr. H. Balfour concluded his address at the British Association Meeting, 1904 :—"In his archæological work are repeated the characteristics of his ethnological researches, and one may

\* *Athenæum*, May 12, 1900 ; and *Arch. Journ.*, lvii, p. 178.



with confidence say of his contributions to both fields of enquiry that, if he advanced science greatly through his results he furthered its progress even more through his methods. By his actual achievements as a researcher he pushed forward the base of operations ; by his carefully-thought-out systems for directing research he developed a sound strategical policy upon which to base further organised attacks upon the Unknown."

Moreover, General Pitt-Rivers not only solved vast archæological and ethnological problems, but by his researches he raised new ones to be explained by scientists of the twentieth century. His methods, precision, and exhaustive minuteness in archæological field-work might well be designated in the future, "The Pitt-Rivers School of British Archæology."

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

TAUNTON CASTLE,

*Feb. 1st, 1905.*



BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST  
OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, ARTICLES AND PAPERS, READ  
BEFORE LEARNED SOCIETIES

BY LIEUT.-GENERAL PITT-RIVERS, D.C.L., F.R.S.

---

THE date prefixed in the case of each item represents either the year of reading or of publication. The date of reading has been given as far as possible in the case of Papers and Addresses. The compiler's aim has been to give a consecutive list of the works of General Pitt-Rivers as they were produced. In 1900, a long list was compiled by the Editor of the Wilts Archæological Magazine, and was published in Vol. xxxi, pp. 83-89; it is not however complete.

In accordance with the Will of the 2nd Lord Rivers, General Lane-Fox assumed the name of Pitt-Rivers, by Royal License, on his inheriting the Rivers property in 1880. These works were therefore written under the two surnames of Lane-Fox and Pitt-Rivers.

---

**Undated.** Treatise on Instruction of Musketry (2 chapters). By Major A. H. Lane-Fox.

**Undated.** Description of a Stadia for judging Distance Practice, proposed by Major Lane-Fox, Grenadier Guards, Chief-Instructor of Musketry at Malta, assisted by Captain Lutyens, 20th Regiment; also a statement of the reasons necessitating an alteration in the present method of ascertaining the distances.

**1858.** On the Improvement of the Rifle as a Weapon for general use. *Journal, Unit. Service Inst.*, No. viii, Vol. II, pp. 453-488.

**1861.** On a Model illustrating the Parabolic Theory of Projection of Ranges in Vacuo. *Journal, Ryl. Unit. Serv. Inst.*, Vol. V, 1861.

**1866.** On Objects of the Roman period found near the Old London Wall. *Arch. Journal*, Vol. XXIV, pp. 61-63.

**1866.** Account of a human heart in a case found in Christ's Church, Cork. *Arch. Journal*, Vol. XXIV, pp. 71-2.

**1866.** On an Ivory peg-top shaped object, Ireland. *Proc., Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, Vol. III, 2nd Ser., p. 395.

**1867.** Roovesmore Fort, and Stones inscribed with Oghams, in the parish of Aglish, Co. Cork. *Arch. Journal*, Vol. XXIV, pp. 123-139; also Vol. XXIII, p. 149.

**1867.** A Description of certain Piles found near London Wall and Southwark, possibly the Remains of Pile Buildings. *Anthropological Review*, Vol. V, pp. 71-82. See also *Arch. Journal*, Vol. XXIV, pp. 61-63.

**1867.** Primitive Warfare, Part I. *Journal, Ryl. Unit. Serv. Inst.*, Vol. XI, No. xlvii, pp. 612-643.

**1868.** Primitive Warfare, Part II. *Journal, Ryl. Unit. Serv. Inst.*, Vol. XII, pp. 399-439.

**1868.** An Examination into the Character and probable Origin of the Hill Forts of Sussex. *Archæologia*, Vol. XLII, pp. 27-52.

**1868.** Further Remarks on the Hill Forts of Sussex: being an Account of the Excavations in the Forts of Cissbury and Highdown. *Archæologia*, Vol. XLII, pp. 53-76.

**1868.** On a Ring-Brooch from Lough Neagh, Ireland. *Proc., Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, Vol. IV, pp. 61-2.

**1868.** On the Galway Brooch. *Proc., Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, Vol. IV, pp. 141-3.

**1868.** On an Anglo-Saxon Sword from Battersea. *Proc., Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, Vol. IV, p. 143.

**1868.** Flint Implements, found associated with Roman Remains in Oxfordshire, and the Isle of Thanet. *Journal, Ethnol. Soc. Lond.*, new ser., Vol. I, pp. 1-12.

**1869.** Primitive Warfare, Part III. *Journal, Ryl. Unit. Serv. Inst.*, Vol. XIII, pp. 509-539.

**1869.** Note on a Gold Lunette, found near Midleton, Co. Cork, 1867. *Proc., Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, Vol. IV, p. 195.

**1869.** Note on a Marble Armlet, Lukoja, West Africa. *Journal, Ethnol. Soc. Lond.*, Vol. I, pp. 35-6.

**1869.** On a Bronze Spear, with a gold ferrule and a shaft of bog oak (?), from Lough Gur, Co. Limerick. *Journal, Ethnol. Soc. Lond.*, Vol. I, pp. 36-8. See also *Proc., Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, Vol. IV, pp. 195-6. (*Spear, etc., now in the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford*).

**1869.** Distribution of Cromlechs and Megalithic Monuments, being remarks on Mr. Hodder Westropp's paper on the subject. *Journal, Ethnol. Soc. Lond.*, Vol. I, pp. 59-67.

**1869.** On the proposed Exploration of Stonehenge, by a Committee of the British Association. *Journal, Ethnol. Soc. Lond.*, Vol. II, pp. 1-5.

**1869.** On the Discovery of Flint Implements of Palæolithic Type in the Gravel of the Thames Valley at Acton and Ealing. *Report, Brit. Assoc.*, 1869, pp. 130-2.

**1870.** On the Use of the New Zealand Mere. *Journal, Ethnol. Soc. Lond.*, Vol. II, pp. 106-9.

**1870.** On the Opening of Two Cairns near Bangor, North Wales. *Journal, Ethnol. Soc. Lond.*, Vol. II, pp. 306-324.

**1870.** On a supposed Ogham Inscription from Rus-Glass, Co. Cork. *Journal, Ethnol. Soc. Lond.*, Vol. II, pp. 400-2.

**1870.** On the threatened destruction of British Earthworks near Dorchester, Oxfordshire. *Journal, Ethnol. Soc. Lond.*, Vol. II, pp. 412-415.

**1870.** Remarks on a XVII Century Matchlock from Inverness. *Arch. Journal*, Vol. XXVII, pp. 134-5.

**1871.** On a Flint Implement from Honduras. *Proc., Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, Vol. V, pp. 93-4.

**1871.** On a Flint Implement from the Isle of Wight. *Proc., Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, Vol. V, pp. 113-4.

**1871.** On a Wooden Instrument from Skull, near Skibbereen. *Proc., Soc. Antiq., Lond.*, Vol. V, pp. 222-3.

**1872.** Address on the "Neolithic Exhibition." *Proc., Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, Vol. V, pp. 233-5.

**1872.** Address to the Department of Anthropology of the British Association at Brighton. *Report, Brit. Assoc.*, 1872, pp. 157-174.

**1872.** On the discovery of Palæolithic Implements, in connection with *Elephas primigenius*, in the gravels of the Thames Valley at Acton. *Quar. Journal, Geol. Soc.*, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 449-466.

**1872.** Report on Anthropology at the Meeting of the British Association in 1872. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. II, pp. 350-362.

**1872.** On Stone Celts from the grove and hill-top Temples of the Malayalis, of the Shevaroy Hills, India. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. II, pp. 348-9.

**1872.** Report on a Collection of Implements, etc., from Saint-Brieuc, Normandy. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. II, pp. 68-9.

**1873.** Remarks on the "Bronze Exhibition." *Proc., Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, Vol. V, pp. 412-3.

**1873.** Report of the Committee appointed for the purpose of preparing and publishing brief forms of instructions for Travellers, Ethnologists, and other Anthropological observers. (Drawn up by Col. Lane-Fox). *Report, Brit. Assoc.*, 1873, pp. 482-8.

**1874.** On the Principles of Classification adopted in the arrangement of his Anthropological Collection, now exhibited in the Bethnal Green Museum. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. IV, pp. 293-308.

**1874.** Catalogue of the Anthropological Collection lent by Colonel Lane-Fox for Exhibition in the Bethnal Green Branch of the South Kensington Museum, June, 1874, Parts I and II. Lond., 8vo. *Published by the Science and Art Department.* (This went through two editions, the second being published in 1877).



**1874.** On a Series of Stone Implements from the Rio Negro, Patagonia. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. IV, pp. 311-320.

**1874.** On Blow-pipe, Arrows and Bow, from Costa Rica. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, p. 363.

**1874.** On Early Modes of Navigation. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. IV, pp. 399-435.

**1875.** Note on the Chest Measurement of Recruits. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. V, pp. 101-6.

**1875.** On the Evolution of Culture. *Proc., Ryl. Inst. Gt. Britain*, Vol. VII, pp. 496-514.

**1875.** Excavations in Cissbury Camp, Sussex. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. V, pp. 357-389.

**1876.** Presidential Address to the Anthropological Institute. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. V, pp. 468-488.

**1876.** Opening of the Dyke Road, or Black Burgh Tumulus, near Brighton, in 1872, *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. VI, pp. 280-7.

**1876.** Excavations in the Camp and Tumulus at Seaford, Sussex. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. VI, pp. 287-299.

**1876.** On some Votive Statuettes found in Tombs at Tanagra, Beotia. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. VI, pp. 309-315.

**1877.** Report on Measurements of the whole of the Officers and Men of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, according to the General Instructions drawn up by the Anthropometric Committee of the British Association. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. VI, pp. 443-457.

**1877.** Presidential Address to the Anthropological Institute. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. VI, pp. 491-510.

**1877.** On some Saxon and British Tumuli, near Guildford. *Report, Brit. Assoc.*, 1877, pp. 116-7.

**1878.** On the Discovery of a Dug-out Canoe in the Thames at Hampton Court. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. VII, pp. 102-3.

**1878.** Observations on Mr. Man's Collection of Andamanese and Nicobarese objects. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. VII, pp. 434-451.

**1878.** Report of Excavation of a Twin-Barrow, and a Single Round Barrow, at Sigwell (Six Wells), Parish of Compton, Somerset. By Prof. Rolleston, M.D., F.R.S., and Major-General Lane-Fox, F.R.S., with an Appendix on the Topography of Sigwell. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 185-194.

**1878.** Excavations at Mount Caburn Camp, near Lewes, conducted in 1877 and 1878. *Archæologia*, Vol. XLVI, pp. 423-495.

**1880.** Excavations at Cæsar's Camp, near Folkestone, conducted in 1878. *Archæologia*, Vol. XLVII, pp. 429-465.

**1881.** On the Discovery of Chert Implements in stratified gravel in the Nile Valley, near Thebes. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. XI, pp. 382-400. See also *Report, Brit. Assoc.*, 1881, p. 693.

**1881.** Report on the Excavation of the Earthwork known as Ambresbury Banks, Epping Forest. *Trans., Epping Forest and Co. Essex Nat. Field Club*, Vol. II, pp. 55-68. See also *Report, Brit. Assoc.*, 1881, p. 697.

**1881.** Letter on the employment of Fire in Canoe-making. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. XI, pp. 290-1.

**1881.** On the death of Professor Rolleston. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. XI, pp. 312-3.

**1882.** On Excavations in the Earthwork called Dane's Dyke, at Flamborough, in October, 1879; and on the Earthworks of the Yorkshire Wolds. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. XI, pp. 455-470. See also *Report, Brit. Assoc.*, 1881, p. 690.

**1882.** Anniversary Address to the Anthropological Institute as President. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. XI, pp. 488-508.

**1883.** On the Egyptian Boomerang and its Affinities. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.* Vol. XII, pp. 454-463.

**1883.** Address to the Antiquarian Section at the Annual Meeting of the Archæological Institute, held at Lewes. *Arch. Journal*, Vol. XLI, pp. 58-78.

**1883.** On the Development and Distribution of Primitive Locks and Keys; illustrated by specimens in the Pitt-Rivers Collection, 4to., *Chatto and Windus*.

**1884.** Address delivered at the Opening of the Dorset County Museum, Dorchester, Jan. 7th, 1884, 8vo., *J. Foster, Dorchester*.

**1884.** Address delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Dorchester School of Art, Feb. 7th, 1884. *Dorset County Chronicle*.

**1884.** Report on Excavations in the Pen Pits, near Penselwood, Somerset. *Privately printed*, 4to., London, 1884.

**1887.** EXCAVATIONS IN CRANBORNE CHASE, NEAR RUSHMORE, ON THE BORDERS OF DORSET AND WILTS, VOL. I, 4to. *Privately printed*, 1887.

**1887.** Inaugural Address to the Annual Meeting of the Archæological Institute, held at Salisbury. *Arch. Journal*, Vol. XLIV, pp. 261-277.

**1887.** Presidential Address at the Salisbury Meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute. *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, Vol. XXIV, pp. 7-22.

**1888.** EXCAVATIONS IN CRANBORNE CHASE, etc., Vol. II, 4to. *Privately printed*, 1888.

**1888.** Letter on Additions to the Schedule of Ancient Monuments. *Proc., Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, Vol. XII, p. 90.

**1888.** Address as President of the Anthropological Section of the British Association, Bath, Sept. 6th, 1888. *Report, Brit. Assoc.*, 1888, pp. 825-835.

- 1888.** On an Ancient British Settlement excavated near Rushmore, Salisbury. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. XVII, pp. 190-9.
- 1889.** Discussion on Governor Moloney's "Exhibition of Bow from Yoruba." *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. XIX, pp. 214-5.
- 1889.** Remarks on the paper "On the Structure and Affinities of the Composite Bow," by Henry Balfour, M.A. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. XIX, pp. 246-250.
- 1890.** KING JOHN'S HOUSE, TOLLARD ROYAL, WILTS. 4to. *Privately printed*, 1890.
- 1890.** On Ancient Monuments and on the Development of the Celtic Cross in Scotland. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, Vol. XIII, pp. 174-181.
- 1890.** Inaugural Address on the Excavations of Rotherley, Woodcuts and Bokerly Dyke, to the Wiltshire Archæological Society. *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, Vol. XXV, pp. 283-311.
- 1890.** Excavations in Bokerly and Wansdyke and their bearing on the Roman Occupation of Britain. *Trans., Lancs. and Cheshire Antiq. Soc.*, 1890.
- 1891.** Typological Museums, as exemplified by the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Oxford, and his provincial Museum at Farnham, Dorset. *Journal, Soc. of Arts*, No. 2,039, Vol. XL, pp. 115-122.
- 1891.** Excavations in Wansdyke, 1889-91. *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, Vol. XXVI, pp. 335-342.
- 1892.** EXCAVATIONS IN BOKERLY DYKE AND WANSDYKE, DORSET AND WILTS, 1888-1891. (Vol. III of the "Cranborne Chase" Series). 4to. *Privately printed*, 1892.
- 1893.** Excavations of the South Lodge Camp, Rushmore Park. *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, Vol. XXVII, pp. 206-222.
- 1894.** A Short Guide to the Larmer Grounds, Rushmore, King John's House, Farnham Museum, and neighbourhood. 8vo., 1st Edition, 1894.
- 1895.** On a Roman Tile marked with a cross found at Iwerne, Dorset. *Reliquary and Illus. Arch.*, Vol. II, 1896, pp. 111-2.
- 1897.** Presidential Address to the Dorchester Meeting of the Archæological Institute. *Arch. Journal*, Vol. LIV, pp. 311-339. (*Privately re-printed*, 4to., to serve as a Guide to the Models of the Stone and Bronze Ages in Farnham Museum).
- 1898.** EXCAVATIONS IN CRANBORNE CHASE, Vol. IV. 4to. *Privately printed*, 1898.
- 1900.** A Short Guide to the Larmer Grounds, the Museum at Farnham, etc. (*see above*). 8vo. 2nd and enlarged Edition, 1900.
- 1900.** ANTIQUE WORKS OF ART FROM BENIN. 4to. *Privately printed*, 1900.

In addition to the above list, viz., 95 entries, representing very nearly the whole of the life-work of General Pitt-Rivers from a literary point of view, he contributed



other papers for the Meetings of the British Association, which were not printed in its *Reports*. At these meetings he was a regular attendant for many years; and he served on several of the Committees of Section H., the reports of some of which he either contributed to or drew up.

REFERENCES TO SOME OF THE REVIEWS OF GENERAL PITT-RIVERS'S LARGER WORKS.

"Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. I. *Arch. Journal*, Vol. XLV, pp. 311-315; *The Antiquary*, Vol. XVIII, pp. 148-150.

"Excavations," Vol. II. *Arch. Journal*, Vol. XLVI, pp. 78-9; *The Antiquary*, Vol. XX, pp. 230-1.

"Excavations," Vols. I and II. *Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. XVIII, pp. 200-4.

"Excavations," Vol. III. *Arch. Journal*, Vol. XLIX, pp. 314-8.

"Excavations," Vol. IV. *Trans., Folk-Lore Society*, Vol. X, pp. 87-95; *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, Vol. XXX, pp. 146-150.

"King John's House, Tollard Royal." *The Antiquary*, Vol. XXIII, pp. 43-4.

"Address to Archæological Institute, Dorchester, 1897." *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, Vol. XXIX, p. 345; *Reliquary and Illust. Arch.*, Vol. IV, pp. 123-4.

REFERENCES TO SOME OF THE OBITUARY NOTICES OF GENERAL PITT-RIVERS.

"Dictionary of National Biography," Supplement, Vol. III, pp. 268-270.

*Arch. Journal*, Vol. LVII, pp. 174-9. (Reprinted from *The Athenæum*, May 12, 1900).

*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, Vol. XXXI, pp. 78-82.

"A Memoir of General Pitt-Rivers," by H. St. George Gray. *Proc., Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XLVII, pt. ii, pp. 123-137.

*Proc., Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 338.

*Journal, Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. IV, new ser., p. 18.

*Journal, Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, Vol. VI, 1900, p. 385.

*Proc., Dorset Field Club*, Vol. XXI, pp. xxxix-xli.

NEWSPAPERS, 1900.—May 5th :—*Daily Telegraph*, *Morning Post*. May 7th :—*Standard*. May 10th :—*The Times*. May 11th :—*Wilts Co. Mirror*, *Salisbury Times*. May 12th :—*Literature*, *M.A.P.*, *Salisbury and Winchester Journal*.



GENERAL INDEX  
TO  
“EXCAVATIONS IN CRANBORNE CHASE”  
AND  
“KING JOHN’S HOUSE, TOLLARD ROYAL.”

ABBREVIATIONS :—

A.S.	= Anglo-Saxon.	L.C.	= Late-Celtic.
A.S.C.	= Anglo-Saxon Cemetery.	<i>pf.</i>	= Preface.
Brit.	= British.	R.B.	= Romano-British.
D.V. type	= Drinking-vessel type.	R.B.S.	= Romano-British Settlement.
K.J.H.	= King John’s House volume.	R.B.V.	= Romano-British Village.
K. shale	= Kimmeridge shale.	Samian	= Samian pottery.

**A.**

- Abolla, the, II, 196.
- Achling (Ackling) Ditch, III, 56, 279; IV, 46.
- Acorn-shaped bronze ornament, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 58.
- Acton, discoveries of Palæolithic implements in gravels at, I, xiii.
- Acton Burnell Castle, similar to King John’s House, K.J.H., 23.
- Agger (Roman Road), III, 74.
- Allectus, coins of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 160.
- Allier, Valley of the, Samian with makers’ marks, I, 123.
- Allobrogian ware, III, 295.
- Amesbury, bead in barrow, II, 266.
- Amictus, the, II, 196; III, 6.
- Amphitheatre, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 24, 97, 122.
- Amphoræ, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 103; R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 146.
- Ancient Map of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset and part of Hants, III, 1-2.
- Ancient Monuments in Great Britain, Inspector of, under the Act of 1882, I, xviii; II, xiv; III, xiv, 297.
- Ancient Monuments, models of, in Farnham Museum, III, 297-304.
- Ancient Sites, discovery of, by hammering, IV, 59, 102.
- Anderson, Dr., IV, *pf.* 12.
- Andover and the Romans, III, 29.
- Anecdotes of Cranborne Chase (Wm. Chafin), K.J.H., 8.
- Angle-Ditch, Handley Down, Dorset :—
- Animal Remains, IV, 134-5.
- Average sections showing the ‘finds,’ IV, 102-4.
- Awl of bone, IV, 108.
- Awl of bronze, IV, 107.
- Chisels of bone, IV, 108-9.
- General Account of Excavations, IV, 102-113.
- Hammer or axe, polished flint, IV, 109.



Angle-Ditch—*continued*.

- Knife of iron, IV, 108.
- List of Relics, IV, 103.
- Portion of human skeleton, IV, 103, 110.
- Pottery, IV, 102-3, 108, 112-3.
- Razor, bronze, IV, 107.
- Relic tables, IV, 122-3.
- Sandstone rubbers, IV, 108.
- Scorings made by bronze celts on chalk side of ditch, IV, 104, 106-7.
- Scrapers, flint, IV, 109.
- Summary of Excavations, IV, *pf.* 14-15 ; IV, 59-61.
- Urn at bottom of ditch, IV, 107.
- Whetstone, IV, 109.
- Angle-Ditch, Trenching near :—
  - Relic table, IV, 122-3.
  - Skeleton of ox, IV, 126.
- Anglesea, whetstone from, IV, 109.
- Anglo-Saxon bridle ornament, Buttsale, Kent, IV, 89.
  - Ditch of Wor Barrow, IV, 64, 71, 89.
- Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, Winkelbury, II, 259-267.
  - General remarks on relics from, II, 262. (*See also* Winkelbury).
- Animal Bones, remarks on *test* animals, II, 217-224.
  - Tables of Measurements of Test Animals for comparison with ancient animals, II, 216 *et seq.*
- Animal Remains from Excavations :—
  - Angle-Ditch, Handley, IV, 134-5.
  - Angle-Ditch, trenching near, IV, 126.
  - Barrow 23, Ditch, Handley, IV, 147.
  - King John's House, K.J.H., 21.
  - Martin Down Camp, IV, 189, 208, 214.
  - Nursery Garden Trench, Rushmore, IV, 241-2.
  - Pits near Park House, Rushmore, I, 244.
  - Rotherley, R.B.V., II, 112-3, 191, 198, 217-224.
  - Rushmore Barrows, scarcity of animal remains, II, 8.

Animal Remains—*continued*.

- Rushmore Excavations, summary of observations, IV, *pf.* 19.
- South Lodge Camp, IV, 12, 39-41.
- Winkelbury Camp, II, 244, 246.
- Woodcuts, R.B.V., I, 171-5 ; II, 218-224.
- Woodcuts and Rotherley, II, 217-224 ; III, 4-5.
- Woodcuts, Rotherley and Woodyates compared, III, 233-5.
- Woodyates, III, 233-9.
- Wor Barrow and Ditch, IV, table, 122-3, and 123-133.
- Animals, domesticated, average height of, R.B. Villages, III, 234.
- Animals, height of, derived from the measurement of the bones, III, 235.
- Animal skulls, domesticated, diagrams of, showing measurements to be taken, I, 181-7 ; II, 209-215.
- Anthropometry, importance of, IV, 21.
- Anton, River, III, 29.
- Antoninus, Itinerary of, III, 19.
- Antoninus Pius, coins of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 155.
  - R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 189.
- Anvil, iron, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 86.
- Arcae finales*, II, 60.
- Archæological Excavations. (*See* Excavations).
- Archæological Institute, Gen. Pitt-Rivers' Address to, Dorchester, 1897, IV, *pf.* 5-30.
- Archæological Research, necessity of detail in, I, xvii ; II, xiii ; IV, *pf.* 26-8.
- Archæologists, problems for, III, ix, 30 ; IV, *pf.* 28.
  - Who visited Woodyates Excavations, III, 24, 76.
  - Who visited Wansdyke Excavations, III, 258, 263, 271.
- Aretine ware, general remarks on, III, 294-6.
- Arezzo, pottery fabricated at, III, 295.
- Armlets. (*See* Bracelets).
- Arretium. (*See* Arezzo).

Arrowhead, bronze, Bokerly Dyke, III, 73.  
 Arrowhead, iron (? mediæval), R.B.S. Wood-  
 yates, III, 140.  
 Arrowhead, leaf-shaped flint, Ditch of Wor  
 Barrow, IV, 94.  
     Hole, Handley Hill Entrenchment, IV,  
     48, 57.  
 Arrowhead, lozenge-shaped flint, with skeleton,  
     Ditch of Wor Barrow, IV, 63, 94.  
 Arrowheads, flint, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 149,  
     163.  
     R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 186.  
     Rare in the neighbourhood of Rushmore,  
     II, 48.  
 Arrowheads, iron, Old Sarum, II, 137.  
 Arrow-point pattern on pottery, examples of,  
     III, 120-1.  
*Artaunon* or *Artaunum*. (See Saalburg).  
 Artis, E. T., *re* Durobrivæ, III, 118-120.  
 Arundell of Wardour, Lord, II, 30, 40 ;  
     K.J.H., 5.  
 Ash, specimens of wood, R.B.V. Woodcuts,  
     I, 177.  
     R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 229.  
 Assistants, functions of, I, xviii ; II, xiv-xv ;  
     III, xv ; IV, *pf.* 28.  
     *re* Model-making, III, 297.  
     Names of, I, xix ; II, xiv ; III, xv ; IV,  
     186.  
     Staff of, I, xiii ; II, xiv-xv ; III, xv, 297 ;  
     IV, *pf.* 27-8.  
     Staff of, at Excavations, III, 255, 263,  
     266.  
 Assyria, tribulum from, II, 239 ; IV, 201.  
 Augst, Switzerland, Samian with maker's mark,  
     I, 123.  
 Aumbry in King John's House, K.J.H., 10.  
 Austen, Godwin, IV, *pf.* 7.  
 Austen, Rev. J. H., his excavations at R.B.V.  
     Woodcuts, I, 7, 24.  
     On objects of shale, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I,  
     139, 141.  
     On Winkelbury Camp, II, 239.  
 Avebury, duck's head fibula, II, 117.  
 Avebury, Lord. (See Lubbock).

Awl of bronze, Angle-Ditch, Handley, IV,  
     107.  
     Barrow 23, Handley, IV, 146, 158.  
     Martin Down Camp, IV, 188, 199.  
     South Lodge Camp, IV, 5, 22-3.  
     Winkelbury (in barrow), II, 248, 257.  
 Awls of bone, Angle-Ditch, Handley, IV, 108.  
     South Lodge Camp, IV, 6, 26.  
 Awls of bronze, from various localities, IV, 23,  
     107, 146, 159.  
 Axe or turf-cutter, iron, R.B.S. Woodyates,  
     III, 139.  
 Axe, flint, Barrow 8, Tinkley Down, I, 163.  
     Kitchen-midden type, R.B.V. Woodcuts,  
     I, 163.  
 Axe, iron, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 81.  
 Axes, flint, chipped and partly polished, R.B.V.  
     Woodcuts, I, 163.  
 Axes, miniature bronze, Bokerly Dyke, III, 97.  
     Silchester, III, 97.  
 Axes. (See also Celts).  
 Aylesford, L.C. Cemetery, absence of Samian  
     at, III, 27.  
     Ribbed pottery, IV, *pf.* 18 ; IV, 11.

## B.

Babelon, on coins of Lucretia, I, 162.  
 Badbury Rings, III, 28, 56, 61, 293 ; IV, 46.  
 Badger, remains of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I,  
     173-4.  
     Ditch of Wor Barrow, IV, 100, 128,  
     132-3.  
 Bagber, Roman kiln at, III, 54.  
     Potter's wheel, III, 54.  
     Roman coins, III, 54.  
 Bailey Hill, Derbyshire, bone tweezers, IV, 163.  
 Banassac, Roman potteries, III, 295.  
 Banded mail, examples of, K.J.H., 6-7.  
 Band-iron, A.S.C. Winkelbury, II, 264-6.  
 Bands of bronze and wire, Bokerly Dyke, III,  
     98.  
     R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 128, 131.  
     R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 57, 60.

- Bangles. (*See* Bracelets).
- Barrow-digging by Thurnam, Greenwell, Hoare, etc., II, 62.
- "Barrow Pleck," Rushmore Park, I, 5; II, 2, 5, 8, 28-30, 37-9, 44-5, 257; IV, 3-4.
- Relic tables, II, 10-20.
- Barrow 23, Handley Hill, animal remains in ditch, IV, 147.
- Awl of bronze, IV, 146, 158.
- Cremated interments, IV, 146.
- Flint flakes, burnt flints, etc., IV, 146-7.
- General account, IV, 144-7.
- Human skeletons, IV, 146.
- Pottery in barrow and ditch, IV, 146-7, 158-9.
- Relic tables, IV, 160-1.
- Spindlewhorls of chalk and pottery, ditch, IV, 146-7, 158-9.
- Urns, British, IV, 146, 160.
- Barrow 24, Handley Hill, flint scrapers, IV, 147, 162, 164.
- General account, barrow, etc., IV, 144, 147-157.
- Graves without skeletons, IV, 147.
- Pottery, Brit., finely-decorated, IV, 147, 163.
- Barrow 24, Handley Hill, relics from outside margin of ditch :—
- Cross-pattern on base of urn, IV, 150, 155, 169.
- Fifty-two cremated interments, IV, 148-157.
- Pottery, batches of, without burnt bones, IV, 149, 157, 162.
- Pottery, fragments of, with cremations, IV, 148-157, 164-5.
- Pottery made of basket-work, IV, 150, 152, 164, 167.
- Tweezers, bone, IV, 150, 155, 162-3, 169.
- Urns, cinerary, IV, 148-157, 166-170.
- Urns, complete, IV, 149, 166-170.
- Urns, inverted, IV, 148, 154-5.
- Wire, bronze, IV, 149.
- Barrow 25. (*See* Wor Barrow).
- Barrow 26, Handley Down, general account, IV, 58-9.
- Horse-shoe, iron, ditch, IV, 141.
- Pottery, Brit., fragments of, ditch, IV, 141.
- Relic table, IV, 142-3.
- Slider, with skeleton, IV, 140.
- Urn, fragment of, IV, 140-1.
- Barrow 27, Handley Down, coffin-nails in ditch, IV, 141.
- Excavation of encircling ditch, IV, 136-7.
- General account of excavations, IV, 58-9, 136-143.
- Human skeleton, R.B., ditch, IV, 137.
- Human skull, R.B., ditch, IV, 116, 120; table of measurements, 122-3.
- Imperfectly dug by Hoare, IV, 136-7.
- Pottery, Brit., ditch, IV, 142.
- Pottery of D.V. type, ditch, IV, 142.
- Relic tables, IV, 142-3.
- Spindlewhorl, pottery, ditch, IV, 142.
- Barrow 28, Wyke Down, Handley, IV, 172, 174, 176, 180.
- Cremated interments with and without urns, IV, 172, 180.
- Pottery, R.B. and Brit., IV, 172, 174, 176.
- Relic tables, IV, 182.
- Samian, ditch, IV, 172, 174.
- Barrow 29, Thorny Down, Handley, cremated interment with inverted urn, IV, 173, 180.
- Flint implements, IV, 173.
- Flint implement of Palæolithic form, ditch, IV, 173, 178.
- General account of excavations, IV, 172-180.
- Human skeletons, R.B., ditch, IV, 173-4, 180.
- Needle of bone, in urn, IV, 173, 177-8, 180.
- Pottery, R.B. and Brit., barrow and ditch, IV, 173-4, 176.
- Relic table, IV, 182.
- Scrapers, flint, barrow and ditch, IV, 173.
- Barrows 1 to 22, near Rushmore and in the Park :—
- Barrow 1, "Rollestons," II, 1-2, 22, 24.
- Borer of flint, II, 1, 22.



Barrows 1 to 22 —*continued*.

- Relic tables, II, 10-20.
- Barrows 2, 3, 4, 18, 19 and 21, Barrow Pleck, I, 5; II, 2, 5, 8, 28-30, 37.
- Bronze, fragment of, II, 38.
- Pottery, fragments of, II, 38, 39.
- Scraper, flint, II, 45.
- Scraper, flint hollow-, II, 44.
- Barrow 5, Barrow Copse, Woodcuts Common, II, 3, 7.
- Relic table, II, 12.
- Scraper, flint, II, 45.
- Barrows 6, 7 and 8, Tinkley Down, I, 2; II, 3.
- Axe of flint (No. 8), I, 163.
- Barrows 9 to 17, Scrubbity Coppice, I, 4; II, 3-5, 32-4.
- Flint implements, II, 44-5.
- Pottery, fragment of, II, 38.
- Urns, II, 42.
- Barrow 20, Susan Gibbs' Walk, position of, I, 5.
- Bronze Age skeleton and drinking-vessel, II, 5, 6, 22, 23, 26.
- Relic table, II, 19.
- Barrow 22, Rotherley, containing Bronze Age skeleton and drinking-vessel, II, 6-7.
- Barrows of the Bronze Age, Rushmore Park, II, 1-3, 5-8, 22-45.
- Summary of results, II, 7-9.
- Barrows on Winkelbury Hill, II, 236, 257-9.
- Barrows with ditches, II, 257-9.
- Stake-holes, II, 257.
- Urn, British, II, 4, 252.
- Barrows near Rushmore. (*See also* "Barrows 1 to 22").
- Animal remains, scarcity of, II, 8.
- Bronze implements, absence of, II, 8.
- Distribution of patterns on pottery, IV, 216-239.
- Relic tables, II, 10-20.
- Barrows near Woodyates, II, 8, 257; IV, 4, 30.
- Barrows, bowl- and bell-shaped, II, 7-8.

Barrows—*continued*.

- Chambered, II, 64.
- Composed largely of chalk flints, II, 33.
- Having no traces of ditches before excavation, II, 28, 32, 136; IV, 59, 136, 144, 172.
- Restoration of, after excavation, II, 9, 30, 32.
- Some general remarks on the excavation of, IV, 138.
- Stone Age, absence of relics in, IV, *pf.* 21.
- Various forms of, II, 7-8, 64; IV, 137, 145.
- With holes for food (?), II, 36.
- With secondary interments by cremation (*See* Cremation).
- With causeways across ditches, II, 2, 29, 257; IV, 59, 62, 138, 144, 147.
- With surrounding ditches, II, 2, 28-30, 32-3, 37, 257-9; IV, *pf.* 20, 22; IV, 59, 136, 138, 147, 172-3.
- Without surrounding ditches, II, 1-3, 22, 28, 33-37, 258; IV, 138, 144-5.
- Without any human bones in them, or having graves without bones, II, 8, 22, 33, 37; IV, 147.
- Basket-work fragment of pottery, Barrow 24, Handley, IV, 150, 152, 164, 167.
- Bateman, *re* barrows, II, 6.
- Bathampton Camp, Wansdyke, III, 26, 29.
- Baudry, Abbé, III, 133.
- Baydon, near Marlborough, roofing-tiles, I, 137.
- Bayeux Tapestry, II, 196.
- Bead of jet, R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 143.
- Beads of coral, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 127.
- Padstow, I, 127.
- Beads of glass, from barrow, Amesbury, II, 266.
- Bokerly Dyke, III, 223.
- R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 173.
- A.S.C. Winkelbury, II, 266.
- R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 126-7.
- R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 150.
- Beads of K. shale, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 141.
- Beakers, Bronze Age. (*See* Drinking-Vessels).
- Bear, remains of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 173-4.

Beckhampton, sling-bullets, III, 271.  
 Spear-head of bronze, IV, 20.  
 Beddoe, Dr., F.R.S., II, 61-66.  
*Re* short dark-haired race of people, I, xvi.  
 On the measuring of long-bones of human skeletons, I, 167.  
 His examination of human skeletons from Woodcuts, I, xix, 168-9; Rotherley, II, xvi, 206-7; Winkelbury, II, 287 *et seq.*  
 Beech, specimens of wood, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 229.  
 Belbury Camp, III, 267.  
 Large iron nails, III, 267.  
 Belgæ, the, II, 62-6; III, 8, 12, 28.  
 Bell inscription, Tollard Royal Church, K.J.H., 26.  
 Bere Regis, uninscribed British coins from, I, 152.  
 Berwick St. John, II, 233, 237.  
 Bincombe, Dorset, British urn, II, 149.  
 Birch, specimens of wood, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 177.  
 Birds, remains of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 173-4, 188 *et seq.*  
 Bits. (*See* Horse-bits).  
 Black Burgh Tumulus, Brighton, pottery, IV, 53.  
 Blackbush Down, near Cranborne, Bronze Age drinking-vessel, III, 240-1, 274.  
 Blackland's Corner, Wansdyke, III, 245.  
 Blackmore, Dr., Salisbury, III, 279, 280.  
 Blagdon Hill, near Woodyates, III, 10, 23, 56-7.  
 Blandford, uninscribed British coin from, I, 152.  
 Bobbins of bone, Callernish, Isle of Lewis, II, 173.  
 R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 172.  
 R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 175.  
 Bodkin of bone, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 130.  
 Bokerly Dyke, II, xvi, 65; III, xii, xiii, 2.  
 As a defensive work, III, 60-1.  
 A suggestion for the use of, III, 291-3.  
 "Bokerly Junction," III, 70, 80.  
 Date of construction, probable, III, 28.

# Bokerly Dyke—*continued.*

Date of Dyke to east of Settlement and Epaulement, III, 95.  
 Description of the enlarged plan and sections showing the junction of the Fore and Rear Dykes, III, 80, 91-2.  
 Detailed account of Sections I and II, III, 72-3, 76-8.  
 Double-ditch, explanation of, III, 70-1, 80, 88-9, 94-5, 254.  
 Epaulement of the Dyke, and its purpose, III, 10, 22-3, 58, 86-9, 292; details of excavations at, III, 88-90; excavations to east of Epaulement, III, 94-5.  
 Evidence of date of construction, III, 13-14, 21, 64, 71, 152.  
 Excavating, mode of, III, 77.  
 General account of the excavations, III, 9-14, 20-3.  
 Hearth found beneath rampart, III, 220.  
 Irregularity of the Dyke, probable explanation of, III, 23.  
 Map, detailed description of, III, 56-61.  
 No proof of any portion of the Dyke being pre-Roman, III, 95.  
 Origin of the name, III, 292.  
 Bronze Objects :—  
 Arrowhead, III, 73, 97.  
 Axes, miniature, III, 97.  
 Bands and wire, III, 98.  
 Bangles, III, 105.  
 Brooch, enamelled, III, 105.  
 Chain, III, 105.  
 Fibulæ, III, 96-7, 104; with panels for inlaying, III, 96; plated with white metal, III, 96.  
 Gem, III, 98.  
 Gladius, III, 96.  
 Nail-cleaner, III, 97.  
 Ornamental thin bronze, III, 98, 104.  
 Pin, III, 105.  
 Rings, finger and other, III, 98, 104-5.  
 Spoons of white metal, III, 97, 104.  
 Tweezers, III, 96.  
 Twisted bronze, III, 97, 105.

Bokerly Dyke—*continued.*

## Coins :—

- Found with skeletons, III, 212, 215.
- Honorius, coin of, III, 64, 76, 152.
- Roman, Hadrian to Honorius, III, 64, 71-2, 76, 78, 90-2, 96, 152-4, 223; large number accounted for, III, 65, 153; detailed description of, in Sections 1 and 2, III, 156-203; date of, compared with those from Woodcuts and Rotherley, III, 153.
- Total number of coins found, III, 203.

Human skeleton found under the Rampart and in the Ditch, III, 64, 76, 92, 111, 212, 222-3.

## Iron Objects :—

- Bolt, III, 108.
- Chisels, III, 100, 106.
- Cleats, III, 73, 76, 102, 106, 128-130, 212.
- Door-hook, III, 102.
- Fibula, III, 106.
- Hob-nails and others, III, 101-2, 126-130.
- Hob-nails at feet of skeleton, III, 212.
- Knife of Saxon form, III, 107-8.
- Knives, III, 101, 106-8.
- Nails, large, found in grave, evidence of coffin, III, 212.
- Nails, number found, III, 130.
- Pot-hook, III, 106.
- Rings, III, 102.
- Rod, twisted, III, 102.
- Shears, III, 101, 109.
- Socket of spear or bill, III, 107.
- Spearheads, III, 106.
- Styli, III, 101.

## Miscellaneous Relics :—

- Bead, glass, III, 223.
- Discs or roundels of bone, III, 100.
- Hammerstone, flint, III, 112.
- Pins of bone, III, 100.
- Rivet of lead, III, 112.
- Spindlewhorls of K. shale, III, 111.
- Tablet, portion of K. shale, III, 111.

## Pottery of the Roman Period :—

- Arrow-point pattern, fragment with, III, 120-1.

Bokerly Dyke—*continued.*Pottery of Roman Period—*continued.*

- Basin-shaped rims, III, 115, 121.
- "Cologne" ware, III, 122.
- Discs of pottery, III, 110.
- Eyelets or loops for suspension, III, 121.
- Fragment with representation of columns, III, 116.
- Glazed pottery, III, 116, 122.
- Grey pottery, III, 112, 118-120.
- Necks of vessels, III, 110-1.
- New Forest ware, III, 110, 114-5, 146.
- Overhanging flange, fragments of vessels with, III, 110, 120, 122.
- Ornamental pottery, III, 110-124.
- Ornamented with wave patterns, III, 115, 119.
- Red pottery, III, 112, 115-6, 118, 122.
- Samian, III, 112, 122-4; with makers' marks, III, 112, 122-3.
- Saucer of red pottery, III, 112; fragment of, III, 110-1.
- Scale-pattern and "slip" ware, III, 118-9.
- Twisted rope-pattern rims, III, 116.
- Vessel of hard grey pottery, III, 112.
- White and cream-coloured ware, III, 110, 119, 120.

## Pottery, British, III, 114.

## D.V. type, III, 146.

## Bokerly Dyke and R.B.S. Woodyates :—

- General account of the excavations, III, 62-71.
- General notes on interments, III, 215.
- List of Roman Coins, III, 155.
- Models in Farnham Museum, III, 300-1.
- Relic tables, III, 31-53.

## Bolts or pins of iron, Bokerly Dyke, III, 108.

## R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 55, 93.

## Bone and horn objects :—

- R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 172-3.
- South Lodge Camp, IV, 6, 26.
- Winkelbury Hill, II, 241, 249-250.
- R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 61, 64, 129-131, 133.
- R.B.S. Woodyates and Bokerly Dyke, III, 100, 132, 142.



- Bone Pins. (*See* Pins).
- Bone Spindlewhorls. (*See* Spindlewhorls).
- Bone Spoons. (*See* Spoons).
- Bones of domesticated animals. (*See* Animal remains).
- Bones, human. (*See* Skeletons).
- Bonn, Museum at, I, 65.
- Borer, flint, Barrow 1, Rushmore, II, 22, 24.  
Barrow 8, Tinkley Down, II, 24, 44.
- Borness Cave, Kirkcudbright, bone spoon-shaped objects, I, 130; perforated sheep bones, I, 175.
- Bos longifrons*, remains of:— (*See also under* Ox).
- R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 198.
- R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 172.
- Bosses, bronze, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 46, 61-5.
- Bosses on British pottery, IV, 34, 149, 152, 167-8, 202.
- Bosses on shields from Chutia, Nagpur Hill Tribe, Bengal, I, 64.
- Boundary-marks composed of shards, IV, 149.
- Bourne Park, near Canterbury, coffin-nails in graves from, I, 98.
- Bow, use of, in England. K.J.H., 19.
- Bowles, Chas., on the Hundred of Chalke, I, xvi; K.J.H., 2, 4, 5.
- Bows and arrows probably used at Bokerly Dyke, III, 59, 97.
- Bracelets, bronze, Bokerly Dyke, III, 105.  
Fluted, from various parts, IV, 25-6.  
R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 130-1.  
South Lodge Camp, IV, 6, 25.  
R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 57-9, 61, 64-5.  
R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 136.
- Brading. (*See* Morton).
- Brazier for burning charcoal (?), R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 142, 169.
- Bridle-bits, iron, King John's House, K.J.H., 18.
- Bridle ornament, A.S., Buttsale, Kent, IV, 89.  
Ditch of Wor Barrow, IV, 64, 71, 89.
- Bridmore, etymology of word, I, xvi; III, 29; K.J.H., 3-4.
- Britford, etymology of word, III, 29.
- British (Early) Coinage, duration of, IV, 240-1.
- British Coins. (*See* Coins).
- British Pottery (*See* Pottery).
- British urns of pottery. (*See* Urns).
- Broad Chalke Valley, II, 233, 235; III, 292.
- Broca, on measurement of human skulls, I, 166.
- Bronze Age, our knowledge of the, IV, *pf.* 12-13; IV, 11.
- Bronze Age Barrows. (*See* Barrows).
- Bronze Age Camps, some general remarks, IV, *pf.* 19-20.  
(*See* "Martin Down Camp" and "South Lodge Camp.")
- Bronze Age Drinking Vessels. (*See* Drinking Vessels).
- Bronze Age Human Skeletons. (*See* Skeletons).
- Bronze Age Interments with drinking-vessels, general remarks, IV, *pf.* 22-3.  
Blackbush Down, IV, 240-1.  
Handley Down, IV, 114-6.  
Rotherley, II, 26, 50.  
Susan Gibbs' Walk, Rushmore, II, 22-3, 26.
- Bronze Age man, stature of, II, 62.
- Bronze Age people, mode of living, IV, 19.
- Bronze Age pottery, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 149.  
Distribution of chevron, diaper, and other patterns, IV, 216-239.
- Bronze Age Trench near Martin Down Camp, IV, 190.  
Roman coin from, IV, 190.  
Relic table, IV, 214-5.
- Bronze Bracelets. (*See* Bracelets).
- Bronze and bronze-gilt Fibulæ. (*See* Fibulæ).
- Bronze Earpicks. (*See* Earpicks).
- Bronze Implements, absence of, in Rushmore Barrows, II, 8.  
Hoard of, Donhead, Wilts, IV, *pf.* 16.  
Possible survival of, up to Roman times in some places, IV, 11, 13, 20.
- Bronze, thin ornamental, Bokerly Dyke, III, 98, 104.
- Bronze plating, Ditch of Wor Barrow, IV, 90.
- Bronze Pins. (*See* Pins).

Bronze Razors. (*See Razors*).  
 Bronze Spoons. (*See Spoons*).  
 Bronze Tweezers. (*See Tweezers*).  
 Brooches, bronze and bronze-gilt, Ditch of Wor Barrow, IV, 89.  
     R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 129.  
     R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 41, 58.  
 Brooches, enamelled, Bokerly Dyke, III, 105.  
     Springhead (Southfleet) and near Devizes, III, 105.  
     R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 134.  
 Brooches, mosaic, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 47, 127.  
     Valley of the Eaulne, London and Heddernheim, I, 127.  
     Museum at the Porte de Hal, Brussels, I, 127.  
 Brooches, ring-, King John's House, K.J.H., 20.  
     R.B.V. Rotherley (bronze), II, 129.  
     R.B.V. Woodcuts (bronze), I, 47, 56 ; (iron), I, 83.  
     Winkelbury Hill (bronze), II, 248.  
 Brown, Allen, I, xiii.  
 Brown's Barn. (*See Wansdyke*).  
 Brown, James (*Sarum*), IV, 167.  
 Brussels, Museum at, I, 65.  
     Mosaic brooches in the Porte de Hal Museum, I, 127.  
 Bucket, portions of, Roman Well, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 13, 27, 85.  
     Stone, near Aylesbury, I, 85.  
 Buckle, bronze, Ditch of Wor Barrow, IV, 89.  
     R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 129.  
 Buckles, King John's House, K.J.H., 20.  
 Buckman, J., on Roman querns, I, 143.  
 Buildings, mediæval, with windowseats, K.J.H., 23.  
 Buildings, traces of square, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 174.  
 Bulbs of percussion on flint implements, IV, *pf.* 7.  
 Bulleid, Arthur, IV, *pf.* 18.  
 Burial customs, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 61.  
 Burial-mounds. (*See Barrows*).

Burnell's Hall at Wells, Bishop, K.J.H., 23.  
 Burnishers, stone, Martin Down Camp, IV, 200.  
     R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 145, 179.  
 Burnt flints (pot-boilers), absence of, R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 16.  
     Found in Rushmore excavations, IV, *pf.* 16-17.  
     Found in barrows, II, 34.  
     Handley Hill Entrenchment, IV, 48.  
     Handley Hill, Barrow 23, and Ditch, IV, 146-7.  
     R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 55, 114-5.  
     Their probable use, I, 17 ; IV, *pf.* 16.  
     Wor Barrow and Ditch, IV, 72.  
 Burrstone. (*See Swanage Burrstone*).  
 Busk, Prof., IV, *pf.* 7.  
     His craniometer, I, 165 ; IV, 119.  
     On platycnemism, I, 169.  
 Button, bone, Cold Kitchen Hill, IV, 26.  
     South Lodge Camp, IV, 26.

## C.

Caburn. (*See Mount Caburn*).  
 Caerleon, bronze key, III, 134.  
     Iron arrowhead, II, 137.  
 Caerwent (*Venta Silurum*), bronze bracelet, I, 59.  
     Iron nails, I, 93.  
     Iron point with socket, I, 90.  
     Keys, I, 76 ; III, 140.  
     Large T-shaped iron nail, III, 137.  
     Mediæval arrowheads, K.J.H., 19.  
     Mediæval flesh-hook, K.J.H., 18.  
     Roman knives, III, 108.  
     Samian, III, 119.  
 Cæsar, Julius, his description of a Celtic entrenchment, III, 254.  
     *re* Britons shaving, IV, 6, 24.  
     *re* iron nails, III, 267.  
 Cæsar's Camp, Folkestone, III, xi, 254.  
     Horse-shoes, I, 97.  
 Caledonians in Southern Britain, III, 29, 280.

- Caligula, coin of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 152.
- Calipers, General Pitt-Rivers's, IV, 118-120.
- Cambridgeshire, Saxon knives, III, 107.
- Camera lucida, employed for drawing skulls, II, xiv.
- Campbell of Islay, Mr., authentication of the discovery of flint implements of Palæolithic type in Egypt, 1881, IV, *pf.* 8.
- Camp, Martin Down. (*See* Martin Down).
- Camp, South Lodge. (*See* South Lodge).
- Camp, supposed site of, Handley Down, IV, 59-61.
- Camps. (*See also* Entrenchments).
- Camps, Bronze Age, paucity of excavations into, IV, 13.
- Some general remarks, IV, *pf.* 19-20.
- Camps in Britain, distinctions between Roman and Bronze Age square-shaped, IV, *pf.* 14.
- Observations on, III, xi, 7-8, 154.
- Camps near Rushmore, distribution of patterns on British pottery, IV, 216-239.
- Flint flakes, IV, *pf.* 17.
- Pot-boilers, IV, *pf.* 16.
- Water-supply, IV, *pf.* 20.
- Camps of square shape in N. Wilts, IV, 47.
- Camps of the Somme Valley, IV, 9-10.
- Cann, Shaftesbury, uninscribed British coins from, I, 152.
- Cannibalism, no clear trace of, in the Rushmore excavations, IV, *pf.* 21.
- Carausius, coins of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 160.
- Carrion Tree Rack (or Carranty Rack), Rushmore Park,—a Dyke, I, 241.
- Flint flakes, I, 243.
- Origin of name, I, 3.
- Pottery, I, 241-3.
- Relic table, I, 251-2.
- Carruthers, W., F.R.S., his identification of specimens of wood, I, xix; II, xvi; of corn, I, 175.
- Identification of wood of boat-shaped coffin, Scrubbity Coppice, II, 40.
- Do., R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 195, 229; R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 16, 177; R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 218.
- Castlefield, Andover, handle of bronze clasp-knife, I, 60.
- Castor (*Durobrivæ*), pottery with arrow-point pattern from, III, 120-1.
- Scale-pattern Roman ware, III, 118.
- Cat, remains of. (*See* Polecat).
- Cattle-enclosure, Martin Down Camp, IV, 188-9.
- Cattle-grazing near camps, II, 235-6.
- Causeways across ditches of barrows, II, 2, 29, 257; IV, 59, 62, 138, 144, 147.
- Celts. (*See also* Axes).
- Celts, The, II, 62.
- Celts, bronze, Pitt-Rivers's classification of, IV, 107.
- Scorings made by, Angle-Ditch, Handley, IV, 104, 106-7.
- Celts, flint, Barrow 8, Tinkley Down, II, 44.
- Barrows in Scrubbity Coppice, II, 3, 4, 33, 44-5.
- Chase Avenue, Rushmore, II, 48.
- Dean, Handley, II, 48.
- Farnham (near), Dorset, II, 48.
- Handley Hill Entrenchment, IV, 48, 52.
- Martin Down Camp, IV, 198.
- Newton, near Farnham, II, 48.
- Pit near South Lodge Camp, IV, 28, 42.
- R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 184.
- R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 163.
- Wor Barrow and Ditch, IV, 92, 94.
- Cemetery, A.S., Winkelbury, II, 259-267.
- Cemetery (?), R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 15, 69, 216-7.
- Cenotaphs, mounds possibly erected as, II, 8.
- Centrebits. (*See* Drills).
- Cephalic Indices of all the human skulls found near Rushmore, III, 226; IV, *pf.* 30; IV, 68.
- Chain, bronze, Bokerly Dyke, III, 105.
- Chain, iron, Mount Caburn, II, 136.
- R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 136.
- Chain mail, K.J.H., 6.
- Chains, iron links of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 90, 97.
- Chalk, excavations for, in Roman times, I, 25.
- Chalk for top-dressing the soil, pits dug for, I, 4, 24.



Chalk spindlewhorls. (*See* Spindlewhorls).  
 Chalk vessel, carved, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 150.  
 Chalk weights, perforated, Mount Caburn Camp, II, 244, 246, 249.  
     Winkelbury Hill, II, 244, 246, 249.  
 Chalkits Coppice, Rushmore, Barrow 19, II, 37.  
     Relic table, II, 19.  
*Champ-dolienne*, III, 124.  
 Chape of dagger, King John's House, K.J.H., 20.  
 Charcoal in barrows, II, 33-6, 45.  
 Chariot, iron bolt (?) of, Bokerly Dyke, III, 108.  
 Chariots, war-scythes attached to, III, 109.  
 Charms, for keeping off "fairies," II, 179.  
     Possible use of stone celts as, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 164.  
 Charon, with relation to Roman coins, III, 216.  
 Chase Avenue, Rushmore, flint celts, II, 48.  
 Chesterford. (*See* Great Chesterford).  
 Chestnut, remains of wood, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 229.  
     R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 177-8.  
 Chevron patterns, distribution of, in various parts of the world, IV, 216-239; summary, IV, 238-9.  
     On Cyprian pottery, IV, 233-4.  
     On Prehistoric pottery, Pitt-Rivers excavations, IV, *pf.* 23; IV, 34, 36, 149, 164, 168.  
 Chichester, duck's-head fibula, II, 117.  
 Chinese 'hawthorn' vessels, diaper patterns on, II, 234-5.  
 Chisbury Camp, III, 25-6, 29.  
 Chisel, iron, Bokerly Dyke, III, 100, 106.  
     Stonemason's chisel, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 136.  
 Chisels, bone, Angle-Ditch, Handley Down, IV, 108-9.  
 "Church Barrow." (*See* Amphitheatre).  
 Churchover, Worcester, bronze brooch, I, 58.  
 Cinerary Urns. (*See* Urns).  
 Cissbury, near Worthing, Pitt-Rivers's excavations at, I, xiii; III, 254.

Cissbury—*continued*.

Flint implements, II, 45.  
 Models of, in Farnham Museum, III, 302.  
 Pottery, L.C., I, 108.  
 Sickle of iron, I, 90.  
 Clamps, large iron, from the Saalburg, III, 137.  
     R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 91.  
     R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 106, 137, 139.  
 Clasps. (*See* Hooks).  
 Claudius Gothicus, coins of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 157.  
 Claudius I, coins of, associated with British coins, Nursery Gardens, Rushmore, IV, 240.  
     R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 152.  
 Clearbury Camp, III, 291.  
 Cleats, iron, Bokerly Dyke, III, 73, 76, 102, 106, 263, 270.  
     Bokerly Dyke, found with skeleton, III, 212.  
     R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 190, 270.  
     The Saalburg, I, 87.  
     Wansdyke, III, 27, 263, 270.  
     R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 86-7.  
     R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 84.  
 Clenches. (*See* Clamps).  
 Clerks. (*See* Assistants).  
 Clinches. (*See* Clamps).  
 Coal-money. (*See* Kimmeridge Shale).  
 Cochet, Abbé, III, 217-8.  
     Bone combs found by, III, 133.  
 Cochleare, bronze, London, III, 137.  
     R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 137.  
 Coffin-hooping, II, 257-8.  
 Coffin-nails. (*See* Nails).  
 Coffins, dug-out, Barrow 9, Scrubbity Coppice, II, 3, 32, 40; III, 221.  
     Similar coffins mentioned by Greenwell and Hoare, II, 41.  
     R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 17, 67, 217, 220-1.  
 Coffins, evidence of, R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 206-8, 210-1, 218.  
 Cohausen, Col. von, III, 154.  
 Coil patterns, III, 139.  
     R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 130.



- Coins, uninscribed British, found in Dorset, Wilts, Somerset and Hants, I, 152.  
 Mount Caburn, I, 90.  
 Nursery Garden Trench, Rushmore, IV, 240.  
 R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 113, 188.  
 R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 14, 16, 19, 47, 122, 151-2.  
 R.B.S. Woodyates, absence of, III, 16.  
 Coins of Claudius I, associated with British coins, Nursery Garden Trench, Rushmore, IV, 240.  
 Coins, English, King John's House, K.J.H., 21.  
 R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 189.  
 Coins, Roman, Bagber, III, 54.  
 Bokerly Dyke (Hadrian to Honorius), III, 13-14, 21, 64, 71, 90-2, 96, 152-4, 223; found with skeletons, III, 212, 215; detailed account from Sections 1 and 2, III, 156-203; total number found, III, 203.  
 Charon, as tolls for, III, 217.  
 Denland, Handley, hoard of silver denarii, III, 279-286.  
 Handley Hill Entrenchment, IV, 48, 50, 53.  
 Martin Down Camp, near, IV, 190.  
 R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 188-9.  
 The Saalburg, near Homburg, III, 154.  
 Wansdyke, absence of, III, 154.  
 R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 9, 11, 14-16, 19, 37, 47, 61, 122, 152-162; distribution of, II, 189.  
 R.B.S. Woodyates (Trajan to Honorius), III, 16, 65-9, 84, 152-4; found with skeletons, III, 15, 209, 211-2, 216-7.  
 Woodyates, Woodcuts and Rotherley, compared, III, 153.  
 Wor Barrow, IV, 67, 84; Ditch, IV, 65, 71, 88-9.  
 Colanders of pottery, from Purbeck, II, 159.  
 Pit near Martin Down Camp, IV, 206.  
 R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 158.  
 R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 135.  
 Colchester, coffin-nails in graves, I, 98.  
 Hairpin of bronze (West Lodge), III, 138.  
 Samian with maker's name, I, 123.  
 Cold Kitchen Hill, Wilts, bone button, IV, 26.  
 Collingbourn, bone pin, IV, 177.  
 Cologne, vase with scale-pattern, III, 118.  
 Combe-ditch, III, 2.  
 Combe Down, Bath, fibulæ, II, 119, 124.  
 Combs of bone, found by Abbé Cochet, III, 133.  
 Roman, from Lydney Park, Uriconium, Pompeii, Frilford and Hawara, III, 132-3.  
 Scottish crannogs, III, 133.  
 Sculptured stones, representations on, III, 133.  
 Winkelbury Hill (portion of comb), II, 250.  
 R.B.S. Woodyates, found with skeleton, III, 132-3, 211, 217.  
 Commodus, coin of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 156.  
 Common Objects, value of, in excavations, IV, *pf.* 27.  
 Lack of illustrations of, in scientific works, IV, *pf.* 27.  
 Constans, coin of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 161.  
 Constantine the Great, coins of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 161.  
 Constantinopolis, coins of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 161.  
 Contouring ground before excavation, I, xviii; IV, *pf.* 23, 26.  
 Coote, Eyre, IV, 187.  
 Copses. (*See* Woods).  
 Coral Beads. (*See* Beads).  
 Corinium, bronze nail-cleaners, II, 128, 131.  
 Samian with makers' names, III, 123.  
 Corn.—Ancient wheat compared with modern, II, 229.  
 Charred remains of wheat found in graves, II, 196.  
 R.B.V. Rotherley, I, 176-7; II, 57, 196, 198, 229.  
 Winkelbury Hill, I, 176-7; II, 229, 246.  
 R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 43, 175-7.  
 Cosson, Baron de, III, 129.  
 Costrel, the, K.J.H., 15.  
 Costrels, mediæval, with loops, I, 100.

Court Leet held at Larmer, K.J.H., 3.  
 Cow, remains of. (*See Ox*).  
 Cowlam, Yorks, duck's-head bronze fibula, II, 117.  
 Cow-shoes, iron, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 84.  
 Cranborne, III, 62; IV, 74, 76.  
     Chronicle of, by Dr. Wake Smart, K.J.H., ii-v, 3.  
 Cranborne, Blackbush Down near. (*See Blackbush*).  
 Cranborne Chase, II, 235; III, 60, 291-3; IV, *pf.* 11; K.J.H., 1, 3.  
     Anecdotes of, by Wm. Chafin, K.J.H., 8.  
     Area of, I, xii.  
     Deer-stealing in, I, xii.  
     Disfranchisement of, I, xii; K.J.H., 3.  
     Former owners of, I, xii.  
     Map of, 1618, description of, K.J.H., ii-v.  
     Publications concerning, by Wake Smart, Wm. West and Chas. Bowles, I, xvi.  
 Cranborne Chase Wood, III, 9-11, 60, 86, 292.  
 Craniometers, Prof. Busk's, I, 165.  
     Prof. Flower's, I, 165.  
     General Pitt-Rivers's, IV, *pf.* 21; IV, 118-120; measurements of living head with, IV, 122.  
 Crannogs (Scotch), bone combs, III, 133.  
 Cremated Interment in dug-out coffin, R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 67, 217, 220-1.  
 Cremated Interments, Handley Barrows, IV, *pf.* 23; IV, 146, 148-157, 160, 164-170, 172, 173, 180.  
     Barrows near Rnshmore, II, 1-5, 22, 24, 29, 33, 37, 45; III, 221; IV, 3.  
     France, III, 217.  
     Scrubbity Coppice Barrows, II, 32-3, 36, 41-2.  
     R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 14.  
 Cremation, primary interments in barrows, II, 29; IV, 146, 172-3.  
 Cremation and Inhumation practised simultaneously, II, 29; III, 221; IV, 146.  
 Crematoria in Roman times, III, 83.  
 Crescents, bronze, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 61, 63.  
 Crispus, coin of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 161.

Critchell. (*See More Critchell*).  
 Crock containing hoard of Roman denarii, Denland, III, 279.  
 Crockle, Roman kilns, III, 17, 119-20, 145, 150.  
 Cromlechs, models of, Farnham Museum, III, 303.  
 Crook, iron, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 86.  
 Cross and wheel patterns on British urns, IV, 30, 150, 152, 169; not for strength, IV, 169.  
 Cross-bow, use of, in England, K.J.H., 19.  
 Crucible of pottery, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 154.  
     R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 149.  
 Cultivation terraces. (*See Terraces*).  
 Cuming, Syer, I, 75, 83; K.J.H., 18-20.  
 Cunetio (Marlborough), III, 246.  
 Cunningham, Edward, on Belbury Camp, III, 267.  
 Cunningham, Wm., IV, 20.  
 Cyprian pottery, with arrow-point decoration, III, 120-1.  
     With chevron ornament, IV, 233-4.  
 Cyprus, tribulum, II, 239; IV, 201.

## D.

Dachshound or Turnspit, remains of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 172-3.  
     From ancient Egypt and Peru, I, 173.  
 Daleim, Luxembourg, camp at, I, 74.  
 Danebury Hill, Hants, uninscribed British coins from, I, 152.  
 Danes Camp, Hunsbury. (*See Hunsbury*).  
 Dane's Dyke, Flamborough, III, xi, 254.  
     Model of, in Farnham Museum, III, 302.  
 Daubing and wattlework, Mount Caburn, I, 147.  
     R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 15, 18, 147-8.  
 Dawkins, Prof. W. Boyd, F.R.S., *re* Bronze Age, IV, *pf.* 12.  
 Dawson, Sir J. W., on General Pitt-Rivers's discovery of Palæolithic implements in Egypt, IV, *pf.* 7-11.  
 Dean, Handley, flint celt, II, 48.

De Baye, Baron, II, 118.

Decapitated human skeletons, R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 211, 218.

Wor Barrow and Ditch, IV, *pf.* 20, 22 ; IV, 63-4, 78-9.

Decoration on pottery, study of, IV, 216.

Deer, diagrams of skull of, showing measurements to be taken, I, 187 ; II, 215.

Deer, fallow, remains of, King John's House, K.J.H., 21-2.

Deer-horn, implements of. (*See Implements*).

Deer, remains of, Angle-Ditch, Handley, IV, 135.

Martin Down Camp, IV, 209, 212-3.

R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 202, 224 *and table*.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 173-4, 188 *et seq.* ; II, 224.

R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 233.

Wor Barrow, Ditch, IV, 123, 128, 131, 133.

De Morgan, Mons., IV, *pf.* 6.

De Mortillet, Gabriel, IV, *pf.* 29 ; *re* Samian, III, 27, 123, 294.

Denarii, hoard of Roman silver, Denland, III, 279-285.

Dene-holes, I, 4.

Denland, Handley, hoard of silver denarii, III, 279-285.

Denmark, tree-coffins, II, 41.

Denudation of ditches. (*See Ditches*).

De Solney effigy with banded mail, K.J.H., 6.

Devauden Green, bronze twisted band, I, 57.

Devizes, enamelled brooch found near, III, 105.

Devizes Museum, relics in, IV, 6, 20, 23.

Dewlish, knobbed urn, IV, 167.

Diagrams of the Wansdyke, IV, 247-251.

Diaper patterns, distribution of, in various parts of the world, IV, 216-239 ; summary, IV, 238-9.

On Chinese 'hawthorn' vessels, IV, 234-5.

On prehistoric pottery, IV, *pf.* 23 ; IV, 34, 36, 149, 164, 168, 216-239.

Disc of bone, perforated, R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 142.

Disc of pottery, R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 142.

Discs and roundels of bone, Bokerly Dyke, III, 100.

Discs, bronze. (*See Bosses*).

Discs of bronze (? fibulæ), A.S.C. Winkelbury, II, 266-7.

Discs of glass, Richborough, I, 126.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 126.

Ditches.—Angle-Ditch, Handley, sections of, showing all the 'finds,' IV, 102-4.

Barrow, 27, Handley, IV, 136-7.

Barrows 28 and 29, Handley, IV, 172-4.

Martin Down Camp, IV, 186, 194-7.

South Lodge Camp, IV, 5, 18.

Wor Barrow, IV, 62-4, 70-6.

Wor Barrow, sections of, showing all the 'finds,' IV, 70-2.

Ditches encircling barrows, general remarks, IV, 136-8, 144-5.

Ditches of Barrows. (*See also Barrows*).

Ditches of Camps and Barrows, proper mode of excavating, IV, *pf.* 26 ; IV, 136-8.

Dobuni, the, II, 64 ; III, 8.

Dodford Church, effigy with banded mail, K.J.H., 6.

Dog, diagrams of skull of, showing measurements to be taken, I, 186 ; II, 214.

Dog, remains of, Park House Pits, Rushmore, I, 244.

Martin Down Camp, IV, 212.

R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 223 *and tables*.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 172-4, 188 *et seq.* ; II, 223.

R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 233-5, 238-9.

Wor Barrow, Ditch, IV, 124-5, 128, 131, 133.

Dog, the, in the R.B. period, II, 223.

Dolmens, models of, Farnham Museum, III, 303.

Dolphins in Roman ornament, bronze handle, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 65.

In Continental museums, I, 65.

Domesticated Animal Bones. (*See Animal Remains*).

Domitian, coin of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 160.

Donhead, Wilts, hoard of bronze implements, IV, *pf.* 16.



Door-hooks. (*See* Hooks).  
 Door-keys. (*See* Keys).  
 Door-swing sockets (stone), R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 143.  
 Dorchester, basin-shaped-rim pot, II, 169.  
     General Pitt-Rivers's Address to the Archaeological Institute at, IV, *pf.* 5-30.  
     Pottery eyelet, II, 152.  
 Dorset, ancient map of, III, 1-2.  
     Uninscribed British coins, I, 152.  
 Dorset County Museum, cores of K. shale, I, 139.  
     Pottery eyelets or loops, II, 152.  
     Pottery handles, II, 153.  
     Urns, II, 149.  
 Dot-and-circle pattern, III, 139.  
 Double-ditch, Bokerly Dyke, explanation of, III, 70-1, 80, 88-9, 94-5.  
 Drainage, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 53-6.  
     R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 15, 16, 19, 65-9, 90-1.  
 Dresden, Museum at, I, 75.  
 Drill, iron, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 138.  
 Drills or centrebits, portions of iron, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 89.  
 'Drinking-Vessel' pottery, from various places, IV, 235-9.  
     Barrow 23, Handley, IV, 158-9.  
     Barrow 26, Ditch, IV, 141.  
     Barrow 27, Ditch, IV, 142.  
     Martin Down Camp, IV, 189, 196, 203-5.  
     South Lodge Camp, IV, 11, 36-7.  
     Wor Barrow, Ditch, IV, 72.  
 Drinking-Vessels, Bronze Age, found near Rushmore, summary, IV, *pf.* 22-3.  
     Barrow 20, Rushmore Park, II, 5, 23, 26.  
     Blackbush Down, Cranborne, III, 240-1.  
     Handley Down, IV, 114.  
     R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 6, 26, 50, 56.  
 Dryden, Sir Henry, *re* Hunsbury Camp, II, 117; III, 286-7.  
 Dug-out coffins. (*See* Coffins).  
 Durobrivæ. (*See* Castor).  
 Durotriges, the, II, 64, 66; III, 8.  
 Dwellings at Woodyates and relics found, III, 84.

Dyke, Bokerly. (*See* Bokerly).  
 Dyke, Carranty Rack. (*See* Carrion).  
 Dyke in Shiftway Coppice. (*See* Shiftway).  
 Dykes, direction of, in vicinity of Rushmore, I, xvi.  
 Dymond, C. W. (*See* Worlebury).

## E.

Ealing, discovery of Palæolithic implements in the gravels at, I, xiii.  
 Earpicks, bronze, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 130-1.  
     R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 55-6.  
 Ears on urns. (*See* Bosses).  
 Earthenware. (*See* Pottery).  
 Earthworks and villages in the vicinity of Rushmore, preservation of, I, xii; IV, *pf.* 11.  
 Eaulne, Valley of the, mosaic brooch, I, 127.  
 Eck, Théophile, III, 139.  
 Effigies with banded mail, K.J.H., 6-7.  
 Egypt, the Palæolithic period of, IV, *pf.* 5-11.  
 Egyptian tombs cut in gravel, near Koorneh, IV, *pf.* 6-11.  
 Elm, specimens of wood, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 229.  
 Enamelled fibulæ. (*See* Fibulæ).  
 Encampments. (*See* Camps).  
 Enclosure of oblong form, Wor Barrow, IV, 65, 74, 80.  
 Enclosures of fields, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 61.  
 Entrenchments.—Brown's Barn, Wansdyke, III, 26, 28, 154, 258-261; relics from, III, 274-6.  
     Handley Hill, summary of excavations, IV, *pf.* 14; fuller account, IV, 46-55.  
     Martin Down Camp, IV, *pf.* 15; IV, 185-190.  
     South Lodge Camp, IV, 3-17.  
     Circular entrenchment, near R.B.V. Woodcuts, IV, 240.  
 Entrenchments of the Bronze Age, general remarks on, III, 254; IV, *pf.* 12; IV, 186-7.  
 Entrenchments. (*See also* Camps).



Epaulement, Bokerly Dyke, and its purpose, III, 10, 22, 58, 86-9, 292.

Details of excavations at, III, 88-90.

Excavations to east of the Epaulement, III, 94-5.

Evans, Arthur J., F.S.A., IV, *pf.* 18; IV, 11.

Evans, Dr. (now Sir John), II, 3; III, 255; IV, *pf.* 7, 11; IV, 6-7, 21-2, 25, 109.

*re* Duration of Early British coinage, IV, 240-1.

*re* Flint Implements in Bronze Age, IV, *pf.* 16.

*re* Roman coins from Woodyates and Denland, III, 153, 279.

*re* Samian, III, 295.

*re* The Palstave, IV, 106.

*re* Uninscribed British coins, I, 152; IV, 240-1.

Excavations, medalet buried in, I, xviii, xx; II, xviii; IV, *pf.* 26.

Mode of conducting and recording, I, xvii; II, xiii-xvi; IV, *pf.* 26-8; IV, 138, 145, 186.

Models of, Farnham Museum, III, 297-304; IV, *pf.* 14 *et seq.*

References to workmen employed, I, xix; III, 263.

The necessity of recording the results in great detail, I, xvii; II, 244; III, xiii.

"Excavations in Cranborne Chase," origin of design of covers, II, 174-6.

Privately printed, presentation of copies, II, xvi; III, xvi.

Excavators, training of, III, 24; IV, *pf.* 28.

Eyelets or loops for suspension. (*See* Pottery).

Eyelets of pottery from Dorchester and neighbourhood, II, 152.

## F.

Fabricator of flint, Winkelbury Camp, II, 239, 249.

Farley Heath, Surrey, bronze ornament (? horse furniture), I, 60.

Farnham, Dorset, British coins, I, 152.

Large flint celt found near, II, 46.

Portion of flint celt and knife found near, II, 48.

Farnham Museum, Dorset, distance from neighbouring towns, II, xix.

General contents of, II, xix; III, 305-8.

Guide to models of Bronze and Stone Ages in, IV, *pf.* 5-30.

Model of General Pitt-Rivers's 'finds' at Gebel Assart, Egypt, IV, *pf.* 11.

Models of earthworks and excavations, I, xvii; II, xiv, xvi, xix; III, 297-304; IV, *pf.* 14-16, 23.

Farway, near Houlton, K. shale vase from barrow, II, 240.

Faustina the Elder, coins of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 155.

Faustina the Younger, coin of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 156.

Fermail, the Norman, K.J.H., 20.

Ferrule, iron, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 134.

Fibula, bronze, from Odiham, III, 134.

On hip of skeleton, R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 66, 134, 205.

Wor Barrow, Ditch, IV, 89.

Fibula, bronze, inlaid with glass or amber, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 116, 122.

Fibula, enamelled, R.B.V. Rotherley (in form of fish), II, 118.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 41.

Fibula, gold portion of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 48.

Fibula, L.C., Hunsbury, III, 286.

Fibula of white metal, Bokerly Dyke, III, 96.

Fibula, way in which it was worn, II, 196.

Fibulae, bronze, Bokerly Dyke, III, 96-7, 104.

Pit 3, near Park House, Rushmore, I, 244, 247.

R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 58, 116-125; of duck's-head form, II, 117; with human skeleton, II, 127, 195-6; III, 134.

Trench near Sunk Fence, Rushmore, I, 5, 247.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 41-50, 60; II, 116, 119, 120, 124-5.

Fibulæ, bronze—*continued*.

R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 15, 66, 134.

Fibulæ, iron, Bokerly Dyke, III, 106.

R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 126-7.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 45, 49.

Fibulæ (various).—Late Celtic, I, 49 ; II, 117, 118, 122-3.

London, II, 119 ; III, 134.

Of white metal or silver, II, 124 ; III, 96.

Remarks on Roman, III, 135.

Settle Cave, Combe Down (Bath) and West Hartlepool, II, 119.

Set with glass on stone, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 116, 122.

With duck's-head ornamentation, from various places, II, 117-8.

With panels for inlaying, III, 96.

Fillon, B., *re* Samian, III, 123.

Finger-rings. (*See* Rings).

Fire-places (?), R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 114-5.

Fish-hook (?), bronze, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 57.

Fish-shaped fibula, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 118.

Flakes, flint. (*See* Flint flakes).

Flamborough. (*See* Dane's Dyke).

Flanders, coffin-nails in graves from, I, 98.

Fleming, Geo., *re* hippo-sandals, I, 77-8.

*re* Horse-shoes, I, 83 ; III, 267.

Flint Arrowheads. (*See* Arrowheads).

Flint Borers. (*See* Borers).

Flint Celts. (*See* Celts).

Flint flakes, Barrow 23 and Ditch, Handley, IV, 146-7.

Barrows near Rushmore, II, 4, 5, 29, 33-4.

Barrows, Scrubbity Coppice, II, 42.

Carrion Tree Rack, I, 243-4.

In the camps excavated, IV, *pf.* 17.

In the Roman period, IV, *pf.* 17.

Martin Down Camp and Pit, IV, 189, 201.

Pits near Park House, Rushmore, I, 243-4.

R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 186.

Winkelbury Hill, II, 239, 240, 245 ; IV, *pf.* 17.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 21, 163-4.

Wor Barrow, IV, 72.

Flint flakes and cores, Blackbush Down, Dorset, III, 241.

Flint flakes used considerably in Roman times, IV, 201.

Flint foundations. (*See* Foundations).

Flint hand-tools of Bronze Age (?), IV, 178.

Flint Implement of Palæolithic type, Ditch of Barrow 29, Handley, IV, 173, 178.

Ditch of Wor Barrow, IV, 70, 92.

Flint Implements, Barrows near Rushmore, II, 1, 3-5, 8, 22-25, 33, 42-5.

Near the Larmer Tree, K.J.H., 2.

Not plentiful with Bronze Age relics, IV, *pf.* 16-17.

Of Palæolithic type found in Egypt, by Pitt-Rivers, IV, *pf.* 5-11 ; by Flinders

Petrie and Seton-Karr, IV, *pf.* 6, 9 ;

Sir J. W. Dawson's opinion on Pitt-Rivers's 'finds,' IV, *pf.* 7-11.

On surface near Rushmore, II, 48, 187.

Palæolithic site in Valley of the Thames (1869), IV, *pf.* 7.

With bulbs of percussion, IV, *pf.* 7.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 21, 149, 163-4 ; distribution of, I, 164 ; II, 187.

Flint Knives. (*See* Knives).

Flint Scrapers. (*See* Scrapers).

Flower, C. E., assistant and draughtsman, III, xv.

Flower, Sir Wm., F.R.S., his examination of human skeletons from Woodcuts and Rotherley, I, xix.

His instruments for measuring human skulls, I, 165 ; II, 203 ; IV, 118.

On Platycnemism, I, 169, 207.

## G.

Gallienus, coins of, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 189.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 156-7.

Games, evidence of, at Woodcuts and Rotherley, II, 170.

R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 142.

Ganton Wold, Yorks, stake-holes in barrow, II, 8.

Garson, Dr. J. G., his examination and reports on human skeletons, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, xvi, 61, 66, 206-7; A.S.C. Winkelbury, II, 287 *et seq.*; R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, xix, 168-9; R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 19.

His examination of Stone Age skulls, Wor Barrow, IV, *pf.* 21.

Mode of measuring the pelvis, III, 231-2.

On the skulls from Llantwit Major, III, 288.

On the skulls from R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 227-230.

Gebel Assart, IV, *pf.* 6, 11.

Gem, bronze, Bokerly Dyke, III, 98.

Geological specimens, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 230-1.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 179.

German Government and excavations, III, xiv.

Gipcieres, or gypcyeres (purses), King John's House, K.J.H., 18.

Gladius, bronze, Bokerly Dyke, III, 96.

Glass Beads. (*See* Beads).

Glass Discs. (*See* Discs).

Glass rod for mixing liquors, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 61, 66.

Glass vessels, fragments of, Persian, I, 125.

R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 173.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 125-6.

R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 148, 150.

Glastonbury Lake Village, IV, *pf.* 18.

L.C. pottery, IV, 204.

Glazed Roman Pottery, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 160.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, II, 169.

Wor Barrow, Ditch, IV, 95.

Goads. (*See* Ox-goads).

Goat, remains of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 173-4.

Goddard, Rev. E. H., IV, 26.

Gold Fibula. (*See* Fibula).

Gouge, bone, Winkelbury Hill, II, 250.

Gouges, iron, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 84.

Grain. (*See* Corn).

Granaries, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 55, 57.

Graves, Neolithic, absence of relics in, IV, 66.

Of the Bronze Age, without mounds or ditches, IV, *pf.* 22-3.

Graves—*continued.*

R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 190-4.

Under barrows, without human remains, II, 22, 33; IV, 147.

A.S.C. Winkelbury, II, 259-262.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 33-9.

R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 205-212; large nails found in, III, 206-211, 218.

Gray, Claude W., assistant and draughtsman, III, xv; at the Wansdyke, III, 255, 266.

Gray, H. St. George, assistant and secretary, III, xv.

Great Chesterford, Essex, padlocks, I, 74.

Samian with maker's name, I, 124.

Scythe of iron, III, 109.

Great Ditch Banks, near Woodyates, III, 59.

Great Driffield, Saxon knives, III, 108.

Greaves, evidence of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 38, 98.

Green, J. R., on the West Saxons, I, xv; III, 28.

Greenwell, Canon, IV, *pf.* 28.

*re* Tree-coffins, II, 41.

Reference to his excavations into Barrows, etc., in Yorkshire Wolds, I, xix; II, 1, 4, 6, 7, 29, 41, 62; IV, *pf.* 7, 23; IV, 6, 23-24, 100, 138.

Grimes Graves, deer-horn picks, III, 135.

Grim's Dyke, near Woodyates, III, 11, 59, 291-2.

Grivaud de la Vincelle, objects found by, II, 119, 122-7, 130; III, 266; IV, 89.

Grove, Sir Thomas, owner of Winkelbury Hill, II, 239, 258.

Guest, Dr., on the Belgæ and Bokerly Dyke, III, 2, 8, 28.

Guildhall Museum, mediæval relics in, K.J.H., 14-15, 17-18, 20.

Gussage Down, R.B.V. on, III, 19.

Gwent (open downland), the, III, 9, 291.

## H.

Hadrian, coins of, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 188.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 153-4.

Hadrian's Wall, III, 26, 30, 245.



- Hadstock, handle of clasp knife, I, 60.
- Hairpin, bronze, from West Lodge near Colchester, III, 138.
- Hairpins of bone, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 129-131.
- Hammer, polished flint, Angle-Ditch, Handley, IV, 109.
- "Hammering" on ancient sites, IV, 59, 102.
- Hammerstones of flint, Angle-Ditch, Handley, IV, 109.
- R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 182-4, 186.
- Sunk Fence, Rushmore, II, 182.
- Hampshire, uninscribed British coins, I, 152.
- Handles of bone with dot-and-circle pattern, III, 139.
- Handley, flint knife, II, 48.
- Hoard of silver denarii found near, III, 279-285.
- Scrubbity Coppice Barrows. (*See* Scrubbity).
- Handley Down, Angle-Ditch, (*See* Angle-Ditch).
- Skeleton of Bronze Age, IV, 60, 114-6 ; table of measurements, IV, 122-3.
- Supposed site of camp on, IV, 59-61 ; relic table, IV, 122-3.
- Wor Barrow. (*See* Wor).
- Handley Down Barrows. (*See* Barrows 26 and 27).
- Handley Hill Entrenchment, IV, *pf.* 14.
- British and R.B. pottery, IV, 47, 52-3.
- Date, IV, 51.
- Flint celt, IV, 48, 52 ; flint scrapers, IV, 48.
- Full account, IV, 46-55.
- Hard pottery with striations, IV, 53.
- Pits, close to, described, IV, 49-50.
- Relic table, IV, 54-5.
- Silver denarius of Trajan, IV, 48, 53-4.
- Handley Hill Barrows. (*See* Barrows 23, 24, 28 and 29).
- Hare, remains of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 173-4.
- Harrison, Park, I, 90.
- Hartlip, Kent, bone spoon, I, 129.
- Iron key of Celtic form, I, 76 ; III, 140.
- Hawara, Roman bone comb, III, 133.
- Hazel, specimens of wood, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 229.
- R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 177.
- Head-form of skeletons of various races, found near Rushmore, III, 226 ; IV, *pf.* 30.
- Hearths, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 61.
- R.B.S. Woodyates, and under Bokerly Dyke, III, 65, 84, 220.
- Heathery Burn Cave, bronze relics, IV, 6, 23-4.
- Hedderheim, bronze ornament (? horse furniture), I, 60.
- Bronze handles with dolphins, I, 65.
- Mosaic brooch, I, 127.
- Highdown Camp, Sussex, Pitt-Rivers's excavations, III, 254.
- Bronze socketed knife, IV, 13.
- Highfield, Salisbury, sling-bullets, III, 271.
- Hill-fortresses. (*See* Camps).
- Hinges of doors, iron, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 84.
- Tudor, King John's House, K.J.H., 20.
- Hippo-sandals, iron, Holcombe, Devon, I, 77.
- Their possible uses discussed, I, 77-9.
- R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 33, 76-7.
- Hoare, Sir R. C., Bart., *re* Barrows and other excavations, II, 1, 6, 41, 62, 65, 257 ; IV, 4, 13, 20, 46-7.
- re* Bead in barrow, Amesbury, II, 266.
- re* Barrow-digging, Handley Down, IV, 58-9, 136.
- Non-measurement of human skeletons, IV, *pf.* 18.
- Relics in barrows on Handley Down missed by, IV, *pf.* 22 ; IV, 59.
- re* Saxon interment, III, 107.
- re* Tree-coffins, II, 41.
- Urn in Barrow 14 of "Ancient Wilts" missed by, IV, 180.
- re* Vindogladia, III, 19-20.
- re* Wansdyke, III, 25-6, 252, 260-1, 264.
- re* Winkelbury Camp, II, 238.
- Hob-nails. (*See* Nails).
- Hod Hill, Dorset, IV, 46.
- Iron Javelins, II, 134.
- Knives, III, 268.



Hod Hill, Dorset—*continued*.

Sickle, iron, I, 90.

Uninscribed British coins, I, 152.

Holbury, near Dean, Wilts, roofing-tiles, I, 137.

Holcombe, Devon, hippo-sandal, I, 77.

Holed stones, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 178.

Holes for food (?) in barrows, II, 36.

Holes in chalk for reception of cremated interments and urns, II, 29, 33, 36, 42; IV, 144-157, 172-3.

Covered with large flints, II, 29.

Holes in the sides of cinerary urns and R.B. pots, IV, 166, 168.

Hollow Scrapers. (*See* Scrapers).

Homburg Museum, I, 87, 90.

Specimens of Roman roof-tiling, I, 137.

Honey-strainers. (*See* Strainers).

Honorius, coin of, Bokerly Dyke, III, 64, 76, 152.

Hooker, Sir Joseph, K.J.H., 4.

Hooks, iron, Bokerly Dyke, III, 102; pot-hook, III, 106.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 83; door-hooks, I, 87, 90; pot-hooks, I, 89, 90.

Horse, the, R.B. period, II, 218.

Horse, diagrams of skull of, showing measurements to be taken, I, 181-2; II, 209.

Horse, remains of, Angle-Ditch, Handley, IV, 134.

Martin Down Camp, IV, 189, 208-9, 213.

Park House Pits, Rushmore, I, 244.

R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 53, 58, 139, 217 *and tables*.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 172-4, 188 *et seq.*; II, 218.

R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 66, 233-6, 239.

Wor Barrow and Ditch, IV, 123, 127-8, 132.

Horse-bits, iron, Gaulish, I, 75.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 75.

Horse-furniture, bronze, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 57, 60.

Bronze-gilt, A.S., Wor Barrow, Ditch, IV, 89.

Horse-shoeing in Celtic times, III, 267.

Horse-shoes, Barrow 26, Ditch, IV, 141.

King John's House, K.J.H., 18.

Notices of ancient, IV, 84.

Park House, Rushmore, I, 247.

R.B.V. Rotherley, I, 97; II, 139.

The Saalburg, I, 97.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 83-4, 97.

R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 138.

Wor Barrow, Ditch, IV, 84; nails, IV, 90.

Horse snow-shoes. (*See* Snow-shoes).

House of XIII Century, Tollard Royal, K.J.H., 7-13.

Houses at R.B.V. Rotherley and Woodcuts, I, 145; III, 4.

Hubner, *re* potters' names on Samian, I, 123-4.

Hulse, Sir Edward, III, 13.

Human Bones, modes of measuring, I, 166; II, 205.

Human Skeletons. (*See* Skeletons).

Human Skulls. (*See* Skulls).

Humphrys, *re* estimation of stature of human skeletons, I, 167; II, 206.

Hungary, duck's-head fibula, II, 117.

Hunsbury Camp, Northampton, duck's-head fibula, II, 117.

Human skulls and table of measurements, III, 286-7.

L.C. pottery, II, 162.

Objects resembling nails, III, 130.

Spindlewhorls of bone, II, 202.

Various relics, III, 286.

Wheat, charred, II, 196.

Huts, sunken, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 53-4, 113, 178.

Huxley, Professor, II, 62-3; IV, *pf.* 27.

Hypocausts, found near Rushmore, general remarks, III, 4.

[R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 54, 113.]

The Saalburg, near Homburg, I, 30.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 16-18, 29-31, 38.

R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 15, 67, 82-4, 144, 208.

# I.

- Iberians, the, II, 62.  
 Icelandic *paalstav*. (*See* Palstave).  
 Ickleton, excavation of Roman site near, I, 24.  
 Imbrices. (*See* Roofing-tiles).  
 Imitation Samian pottery. (*See* Samian).  
 Implements of bronze. (*See* Bronze Implements).  
 Implements of deerhorn, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 172.  
     R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 133.  
 Implements of flint. (*See* Flint Implements).  
 Implements of Palæolithic form, not evidence of Palæolithic Age, IV, *pf.* 10.  
     From Ditches of Barrow 29, Handley, and Wor Barrow, IV, *pf.* 10 ; IV, 70, 92.  
 India, funeral custom in, II, 8.  
 Indices, cephalic. (*See* Cephalic Indices).  
 Indices, perimetral. (*See* Perimetral Indices).  
 Infanticide, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 59, 199, 208.  
 Inhumation and cremation practised simultaneously, II, 29 ; III, 221 ; IV, 146.  
 Inscribed pottery. (*See* Pottery).  
 Insignia found in graves, R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 216-7.  
 Inspector of Ancient Monuments, I, xviii ; II, xiv ; III, xiv, 297.  
 Interments. (*See also* Skeletons).  
 Interments by cremation. (*See also* Cremation).  
 Interments of the Bronze Age with drinking-vessels, Handley Down, IV, 114.  
     R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 26.  
     Rushmore Park, II, 5, 23, 26.  
 Interments, Barrows, Winkelbury, II, 257-9.  
     By cremation, *outside* area of Barrow 24, Handley, IV, 148-157.  
     In the R.B. Villages excavated, comparative observations, III, 216-9.  
     Primary and Secondary, in Wor Barrow and Ditch, IV, 63-7, 78-9, 82.  
     Secondary, in barrows, Rushmore Park, II, 2, 7.

## Interments—*continued*.

- R.B.V. Woodcuts, crouched up attitude at, I, 12 ; III, 216.  
 Ireland, urns with wheel-pattern, IV, 30.  
 Irish Spearheads, IV, 20, 22.  
 Iron Age, remains of the, IV, *pf.* 18 ; IV, 11.  
 Iron Age relics, Winkelbury Camp, II, 242.  
 Iron Fibulæ. (*See* Fibulæ).  
 Iron Keys. (*See* Keys).  
 Iron Knives. (*See* Knives).  
 Iron Nails. (*See* Nails).  
 Iron Objects, Angle-Ditch, Handley, IV, 108.  
     Bokerly Dyke, III, 100-8.  
     Martin Down Camp, IV, 200.  
     R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 132-9.  
     A.S.C. Winkelbury, II, 262-7.  
     Winkelbury Hill, II, 249.  
     R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 69-98.  
     R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 128-130, 137-140, etc.  
     Wor Barrow and Ditch, IV, 84, 90-1.  
 Isabella, wife of King John, K.J.H., 1.  
 Itinerary of Antoninus, III, 19.  
 Iwerne Courtney. (*See* Shroton).  
 Iwerne Minster, Dorset, uninscribed British coins, I, 152.

# J.

- Jacobi, L., III, 154.  
 James, F. V., assistant and secretary, I, xix ; II, xiv ; III, xv, 222, 240, 255, 263-5, 270.  
 Javelins, iron, Hod Hill, Dorset, II, 134.  
 Javelins and spears, iron, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 133, 136.  
 Jet ornaments, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 127.  
 Jones, Prof. Rupert, IV, *pf.* 7.  
 Jordan Hill, near Weymouth, iron keys, II, 137.  
     K. shale tablets, II, 175.  
     R. B. pottery, II, 161.  
     Uninscribed British coins, I, 152.

## K.

- Kent, Saxon knives from, III, 107.  
 Kent's Cavern, bone needle, IV, 177.  
 Key, bronze, Caerleon, III, 134.  
     London, III, 134.  
 Key of tubular lock, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 137.  
 Key-handle, bronze, R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 134.  
 Keys, Iron, from Caerwent, I, 76.  
     Gaulish, I, 76.  
     Hartlip, I, 76.  
     Jordan Hill, Weymouth, II, 137.  
     King John's House (mediæval), K.J.H., 19.  
     Mount Caburn, I, 76.  
     Mount Caburn, Hartlip, Caerwent, Spetisbury, St. Pierre-en-Chastre (L.C. form), III, 140.  
     Pit outside Martin Down Camp (L.C. form), IV, 189, 207.  
     R.B.V. Rotherley (L.C. form), II, 136.  
     Rushmore district, IV, *pf.* 18.  
     R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 73-4, 76, 97.  
     R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 138-140.  
 Kilns at Bagber. (*See* Bagber).  
 Kilns, at Crockle in New Forest, III, 53-4.  
     Local, for fabrication of pottery, III, x, xi.  
 Kimmeridge Shale, found with Roman remains, II, 240.  
     Lathe-core in Dorchester Museum, I, 139.  
     Lathe-turned, date of, II, 240.  
     Objects from R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 139-142; beads, I, 141; lathe-cores, I, 139-142; pot-handles, I, 139; rings, I, 142; spindlewhorls, I, 141, 149.  
     Ring, Winkelbury Camp, II, 240, 249.  
     Tablet, R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 143; R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 55, 174-6.  
     Tablets, Preston and Jordan Hill, II, 175-6.  
     Vase from Farway, near Honiton, II, 240.  
 King John, K.J.H., iii, iv, 1-2, 24.

- King John's House, Tollard Royal, XIII Century with Elizabethan additions; full account of house, outbuildings and excavations, K.J.H., 7-13, 22-5; III, 306.  
     As a Museum, K.J.H., 25.  
     Drawing of, in Gentleman's Mag., K.J.H., 7, 9.  
     Kitchen-midden at, III, 293.  
     Outbuildings and cow-sheds, K.J.H., 22-3.  
     Similar buildings elsewhere, K.J.H., 23.  
     Animal remains, K.J.H., 21.  
     Arrowheads of iron, K.J.H., 19.  
     Bridle-bits, K.J.H., 18.  
     Buckles, K.J.H., 20.  
     Chape of dagger, K.J.H., 20.  
     Coins, English, K.J.H., 21.  
     Fallow deer plentiful, K.J.H., 21-22.  
     Hinges, Tudor, K.J.H., 20.  
     Horse- and ox-shoes, K.J.H., 18.  
     Knives and forks, K.J.H., 16-17.  
     Locks and keys, K.J.H., 19.  
     Miscellaneous relics, K.J.H., 20.  
     Nails, iron, K.J.H., 19.  
     Pottery, mediæval, K.J.H., 14-16.  
     Purses, K.J.H., 18.  
     Quarrels, K.J.H., 19.  
     Ring-brooches, K.J.H., 20.  
     Scales, K.J.H., 20.  
     Silver skewer, K.J.H., 20.  
     Spoons, K.J.H., 17.  
     Spurs, K.J.H., 17.  
     Tobacco-pipes, clay, K.J.H., 16; IV, 95.  
 Kingscote, Sir Nigel, III, 25.  
 King's Down, Dorset, urn with cross- or wheel-pattern, IV, 30, 169.  
 Kingston Deverill, bone tweezers, IV, 162.  
 Kinnaird Castle, window seats, K.J.H., 23.  
 Kirkstead Abbey, effigy with banded mail, K.J.H., 6.  
 Kitchen-midden (Danish) type of flint axe, II, 44.  
 Knife, bone handle of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 130.  
     Bronze, socketed, Highdown Camp, IV, 13.

Knife—*continued*.

- Horn handle of, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 172.  
 Handle of bronze clasp knife, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 60.  
 Knives of flint, from Barrow 9, Scrubbity, II, 44.  
   Handley, II, 48.  
   Near Farnham, Dorset, II, 48.  
   R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 186.  
   Upwood, Handley, II, 48.  
 Knives of iron, Angle-Ditch, Handley, IV, 108.  
   Bokerly Dyke, III, 101, 106-7 ; of Saxon form, III, 107-8.  
   Hod Hill, III, 268.  
   Kent, Cambs., and Great Driffild (Saxon), III, 107-8.  
   London, Richborough, and Caerwent (Roman), III, 108.  
   R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 132-3.  
   Wansdyke, III, 254, 267.  
   Winkelbury Hill, II, 246-8.  
   Winkelbury Hill, A.S.C., II, 262-4 ; III, 108.  
   R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 69-71 ; blade with bronze socket, I, 55.  
   R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 139.  
   Wor Barrow, Ditch, IV, 90-1.  
 Knives and forks from King John's House, K.J.H., 16-7.  
 Knobs on urns. (*See* Bosses).  
 Koorneh, Nile Valley, discovery of Palæolithic implements *in situ* at, IV, *pf.* 6.  
 Korborg, near Schleswig, *danne-werk* at, III, 254.

## L.

- Labourers employed at excavations. (*See* Excavations).  
*Lagenæ* or *lagunculæ*, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 148, 158.  
 Lake Dwellings, bone and bronze pins and needles, IV, 177.  
 Lakenheath, bronze ornament (? horse furniture), I, 60.  
 La Madelaine, bone needles, IV, 177.  
 Lambourn, Berks, 'knobbed' urn, IV, 167.  
 Lamp (?), R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 149.  
 Lamps (?), Silchester, III, 149.  
 Lane, Arbutnot, on rheumatoid-arthritis, II, 200.  
 Lane-Fox, change of name, I, xi.  
 Langton, Dorset, uninscribed British coins, I, 152.  
 Larmer, as a recreation and pleasure ground, I, xvii ; III, 306.  
   Etymology of word, I, xv ; K.J.H., 2-4.  
 Larmer Tree, K.J.H., 2.  
   Court Leet held at, K.J.H., 3.  
   Flint implements found near, K.J.H., 2.  
 Latch-keys. (*See* Keys).  
 Late-Celtic Fibulæ. (*See* Fibulæ).  
 Late-Celtic Iron Keys. (*See* Keys).  
 Late-Celtic period, remains of the, IV, *pf.* 18 ; IV, 11.  
 Late-Celtic Pottery. (*See* Pottery).  
 Lathe-cores of K. shale, Dorchester Museum, I, 139.  
   R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 139-142.  
 Latrines, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 59.  
 Lavermere. (*See* Larmer).  
 Lawes, Albert, *re* Blackbush Down, III, 240.  
   *re* Bokerly Dyke, III, 13.  
 Lewis, Isle of, bobbins of bone, II, 173.  
 Lillebonne, bronze ring, III, 138.  
   Large iron nails, III, 218.  
 Limes Germanicus, III, xiii, xiv, 8, 154.  
 Limes Rhæticus, III, xiv.  
 Links, iron, A.S.C. Winkelbury, II, 265-7.  
 Links of chains. (*See* Chains).  
 Litlington, Samian, II, 165 ; III, 123.  
 Living heads measured by Pitt-Rivers's Craniometer, IV, 122.  
 Llantwit Major, Roman Villa, human skulls, III, 288-9.  
   Animal remains, III, 289.  
 Local names, corruption of, I, 3, 4 ; K.J.H., v.  
 Lochlee Crannog, Tarbolton, shoe-sole, III, 130.



- Lochleven Castle, window-seats, K.J.H., 23.  
 Lock-plate, iron, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 73.  
 Locks and Keys, development and distribution of primitive, by General Pitt-Rivers, I, 73, 76.  
     From King John's House, K.J.H., 19.  
 London, bronze key, III, 134.  
     Fibulæ, II, 119; III, 134.  
     Mosaic brooch, I, 127.  
     Roman knives, III, 108.  
     Samian with makers' marks, I, 123-4; II, 165.  
     Vessels with Arabic inscriptions, I, 125.  
     Writing tablets, II, 175.  
 London Wall, pile-dwellings, spade found, I, 75.  
 Long-barrow, Wor Barrow. (*See* Wor).  
 Long-bones, human. (*See* Skeletons).  
 Lubbock, Sir John, F.R.S. (now Lord Avebury), IV, *pf.* 7; IV, 100, 163.  
 Lucilla, coin of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 156.  
 Lucretia, coin of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 162.  
*Lugdunienne*, III, 124.  
 Lugs on urns. (*See* Bosses).  
 Lydney Park, Roman bone comb, III, 132.

## M.

- Macrobius, *re* cremation, III, 217.  
 Madagascar, tweezers, II, 130.  
 Maesknowl, on the Wansdyke, III, 26, 29.  
 Magnentius, coin of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 161.  
 Maiden Castle, Dorchester, earthworks at, II, 235.  
     Flint flakes, IV, *pf.* 18.  
     Pottery eyelet, II, 152.  
 Mainz, Museum at, I, 75.  
 Mansel-Pleydell, J. C., *re* excavations at Bagber, III, 54.  
 Map, of Bokerly Dyke, description of, III, 56-61.  
     Of Rushmore Park, I, 1.  
     Of Wansdyke, III, 245.  
     Of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset and part of Hants (ancient), III, 1-2.

- Marcus Aurelius, coins of, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 189.  
     R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 155-6.  
 Mareuil-le-Port (Marne), fibula, II, 118.  
 Marlborough (*Cunetio*), III, 246.  
 Marrow-bones, R.B.V. Woodcuts and Rotherley, II, 217.  
 Martin, IV, 185.  
 Martin Down Camp, S.W. Wilts, date and purpose of, IV, 188, 197.  
     Description of the Ditch, IV, 186-7, 194, 196-7.  
     Entrance (large) to Camp, IV, 185-6.  
     General account of the Excavations, IV, 185-190.  
     Pit outside Camp, IV, 189.  
     Pits in the Interior, IV, 188-9.  
     Photographs of Camp, IV, 192-4.  
     Relics, paucity of, IV, 187.  
     Relic tables, IV, 214-5.  
     Skeleton of child, IV, 188.  
     Summary of the Excavations, IV, *pf.* 15.  
     Trench, Bronze Age, near, IV, 191.  
     Animal remains, IV, 189, 208-14.  
     Bronze ring, razor and awl, IV, 188, 198-9.  
     Burnishers, IV, 200.  
     Celts, flint, IV, 198.  
     Flint flakes, IV, 189, 201.  
     Hollow-scraper of flint, IV, 199.  
     Nails, iron, IV, 200.  
     New Forest ware, IV, 205.  
     Pitcher-handle, Roman, IV, 205.  
     Pottery, Brit. and R.B., IV, 187, 196-7, 202-5; ornamental, IV, 202-5; drinking-vessel, British, IV, 189, 196, 203-5.  
     Rubbers of sandstone, IV, 200.  
     Samian, IV, 196, 205.  
     Sandstone, large circular block of, IV, 188.  
     Scrapers, flint, IV, 200.  
 Mayence, bronze brooch, III, 134.  
     Museum at, I, 65-6; hippo-sandals in, I, 79.  
 Medalet, designed by Dr. John Evans, F.R.S., buried in excavations, I, xviii, xx; II, xviii, 9.

Mediæval Buildings with window-seats, K.J.H., 23.  
 Mediæval Relics from King John's House, K.J.H., 13-21.  
 Mere, etymology of word, I, xv ; III, 29 ; K.J.H., 3-4.  
 Mere, Wilts, uninscribed British coins from, I, 152.  
 Merewether, Dean, II, 169 ; IV, 47.  
 I. 175 } — Metacarpal and metatarsal bones of sheep,  
 II 172-3 } R.B.V. Rotherley and Woodcuts, II, 226-8.  
 Modes of burial, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 61.  
 Modelling-tools, bone spoon-shaped objects, R.B.V. Woodcuts, Borness Cave and Settle Caves, I, 129-131.  
 R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 172.  
 Models of Bronze and Stone Age sites in Farnham Museum, Guide to, IV, *pf.* 5-30.  
 Models of Excavations in Museums, value of, IV, *pf.* 23.  
 Models of Excavations in Farnham Museum, I, xvii ; II, xiv, xvi, xix ; III, xii, 297-304 ; IV, *pf.* 11, 14-16, 23 ; modes of constructing, III, 297-8.  
 Mollusca, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 224.  
 R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 175.  
 Mommenheim, iron scythe, III, 109.  
 Mommsen, Prof. Theodore, III, xiv.  
 Mons Badonicus, III, 12, 28.  
 Montelius, fibulæ figured by, II, 119, 122, 124.  
 Montreuil-sur-Haine (Hainaut), coffin-nails in graves, I, 98.  
 More Critchell, Dorset, uninscribed British coins, I, 152.  
 Morgan's Hill on the Wansdyke, III, 25, 245-6.  
 Mortaria of pottery, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 170.  
 South Lodge Camp, IV, 38.  
 R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 101, 107.  
 R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 142.  
 Mortarium of stone, R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 150.  
 Mortars, stone, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 180.  
 R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 143, 179.  
 Morton, near Brading, iron spud from Roman buildings, I, 81.

Mosaic Brooches. (*See* Brooches).  
 Moseley, Professor, F.R.S., his examination of animal bones, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, xix, 172-3.  
*re* Sheep-bones from Park House Pits, Rushmore, I, 244.  
 Mould of bronze for re-casting socket celts, Donhead, IV, *pf.* 16.  
 Mount Caburn Camp, Pitt-Rivers's discoveries at, I, xiii ; III, 254.  
 Absence of iron nails for timberwork, III, 267.  
 Absence of Samian, III, 27, 124.  
 Chain of iron, II, 136.  
 Chalk weights, II, 244, 246, 249.  
 Daubing of wattle-work, I, 147.  
 Keys of iron, I, 76 ; III, 140 ; IV, 207.  
 Pits, I, 12.  
 Pottery, L.C., I, 108, 245 ; IV, 204.  
 Sickle of iron, I, 90.  
 Sling-bullets, III, 271.  
 Muller of earthenware, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 158.  
 Museum. (*See* Farnham).  
 Museums containing mediæval antiquities, K.J.H., 12.  
 Museums, some general remarks on, III, xii, 305-7.

## N.

Nail, bronze, R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 134.  
 Nail-cleaners, bronze, Bokerly Dyke, III, 97.  
 Corinium, II, 128, 131.  
 R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 128, 131.  
 Wor Barrow, Ditch, IV, 89.  
 Nails, iron, Barrow 27, Handley, Ditch, coffin-nails, IV, 141.  
 Belbury Camp, large nails, III, 267.  
 Bokerly Dyke, coffin-nails, III, 212 ; hob-nails, III, 101-2, 128, 212, 270.  
 Bokerly Dyke and R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 126-130, 132, 137, 206-211, 218.  
 Caerwent, I, 93 ; large T-shaped, III, 137.  
 Crucifixion, large iron nails as possible evidence of, III, 219.

Nails—*continued*.

- Hunsbury Camp, objects resembling nails, III, 130.  
 King John's House, K.J.H., 19.  
 Lillebonne, large nails, III, 218.  
 Martin Down Camp, IV, 200.  
 Origin of, III, 26.  
 R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 126-7, 133; coffin-nails, II, 190; hob-nails, as evidence of shoes, II, 190; III, 270.  
 The Saalburg, I, 93.  
 Timber-work, nails used for, earliest date of, III, 266; not found with L.C. relics, III, 267.  
 Various localities referred to, I, 98.  
 Wansdyke, III, 254, 266-7, 271; entrenchment adjoining the Wansdyke, III, 274, 276.  
 R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 15, 93-5; II, 127; quantities and distribution, I, 94-5; hob-nails as evidence of shoes, I, 34-5, 38; nails for roofing-tiles, I, 137; coffin-nails, I, 34-5, 38, 98; hob-nails probably for greaves, I, 38, 98.  
 R.B.S. Woodyates, coffin-nails, III, 206-8, 210-1, 218; hob-nails from feet of skeletons, III, 128-9, 208-10, 218.  
 Naples, duck's-head bronze fibula, II, 117.  
 Needle, bone, Barrow 29, Handley, IV, 173, 177-8, 180.  
 Needle, iron, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 138.  
 Needles, bone and bronze, from various places, IV, 177-8.  
 Neolithic graves, absence of relics, IV, 66.  
 Neolithic pottery, Wor Barrow, IV, 64, 66, 70, 72, 86.  
 Nero, coins of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 152-3.  
 Nerva, coin of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 153.  
 Neville, Hon. R., padlocks found by, Great Chesterford, I, 74.  
 Newbury, 'slider,' IV, 140.  
 New Forest, old boundaries of, III, 9.  
 New Forest Kilns. (*See* Crockle).  
 New Forest Pony, size of, II, 217.  
 New Forest Ware. (*See* Pottery).

- Newtown, near Farnham, Dorset, flint celt, II, 48.  
 Nile Valley, implements of Palæolithic type in stratified gravels of, IV, *pf.* 6-11.  
 Norman camps, IV, xi.  
 Northampton Museum, *re* Hunsbury relics, III, 287.  
 North Wraxall, roofing-tiles, I, 137.  
 Numismatics, some general remarks on, III, 280.  
 Nursery Gardens, Rushmore, R.B. Trench, IV, 240-2.  
     Animal remains, IV, 241-2.  
     Coins, uninscribed British, with coins of Claudius I, IV, 240.  
     Iron rivets in uncracked pottery, IV, 241.  
     Pottery, R.B., IV, 240.  
     Querns, IV, 241.  
     Relic table, IV, 242-3.

## O.

- Oak, specimens of wood, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 229.  
     R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 177.  
 Oblong punch-marks. (*See* Punch-marks).  
 Odiham, bronze fibula, III, 134.  
 Offa's Dyke, III, 30.  
 Okeford Fitzpaine, Dorset, uninscribed British coins, I, 152.  
 Old Sarum, iron arrowheads, II, 137.  
 Oolithic grains in pottery, Winkelbury Camp, II, 242-5.  
 Orientation of A.S. skeletons, Winkelbury, II, 260-1.  
 Orientation of R.B. skeletons, Woodyates, III, 216-8.  
 Ornamental Pottery. (*See* Pottery).  
 Ornamentation on Pottery, study of, IV, 216.  
 Ox, the, R.B. period, II, 219.  
     Diagrams of skull, showing measurements to be taken, I, 183; II, 211.  
 Ox, remains of, Angle-Ditch, Handley, IV, 134.  
     Martin Down Camp, IV, 208-10, 213.  
     Park House Pits, Rushmore, I, 244.



Ox—*continued.*

- R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 219 *and tables*.  
 Trenching near Angle-Ditch, Handley  
 (skeleton complete), IV, 26.  
 R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 172-4, 188 *et seq.* ;  
 II, 219.  
 R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 233-5, 237, 239.  
 Wor Barrow, Ditch, IV, 127, 129, 132-3.  
 Oxford, Pitt-Rivers Museum at, IV, 216.  
 Ox-goads, iron, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 136-7.  
 The Saalburg, I, 90.  
 R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 90.  
 R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 137.  
 Ox-shoes, King John's House, K.J.H., 18.  
 Oystershells, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 14-5, 110,  
 122.  
 Scarcity of, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 58.

## P.

- Padlocks, springs of iron, Great Chesterford,  
 Essex, I, 74.  
 R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 73-4.  
 Padstow, coral necklace, I, 127.  
 Painted Plaster. (*See* Plaster).  
 Palæolithic form of implement not evidence of  
 Palæolithic age, IV, *pf.* 10.  
 Palæolithic implements, Pitt-Rivers's dis-  
 coveries at Acton and Ealing, and in the  
 Nile Valley, I, xiii ; IV, *pf.* 5-11.  
 Palette of marble, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 67.  
 Palstave, bronze, Angle-Ditch, Handley, IV,  
 104, 106-7.  
 Palstave (*paalstav*), Icelandic, IV, 106.  
 Dr. John Evans on, IV, 106.  
 Park Harrison. (*See* Harrison).  
 Park House, Rushmore Park, excavations near,  
 I, 2, 243-4.  
 Animal bones, I, 244.  
 Cluster of pits, I, 243-4.  
 Human skeleton, I, 244, 248 *et seq.* ; II, 7.  
 Pottery, I, 243-6.  
 Relics, I, 244, 247-8.  
 Relic tables, I, 252-4.

- Payne, G., F.S.A., III, 107.  
 Payne, Sir William, effigy of, with banded mail,  
 in Tollard Royal Church, K.J.H., 5, 7, 17.  
 Pebbles in barrows, II, 33.  
 Pellet, baked clay, Wansdyke, III, 271.  
 Pelvis, human, mode of measuring, III, 231-2.  
 Penannular Rings. (*See* Rings).  
 Penbury Knoll, Dorset, III, 56-7.  
 Pen Pits, Somerset, I, 25 ; III, x, 12.  
 Pentridge Hills, III, 56-7, 74 ; IV, 194.  
 Perforated sheep-bones, R.B.V. Rotherley, II,  
 172-3.  
 R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 175.  
 Perimetral Indices of human bones, I, 168 ;  
 II, 207.  
 Persian glass, I, 125.  
 Petrie, Prof. Flinders, IV, *pf.* 21.  
 Discovery of implements of Palæolithic  
 type in Egypt, IV, *pf.* 6, 9.  
 Petrology, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 230.  
 R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 178-9.  
 Pfahlgraben, III, xiii-xiv, 8, 154 ; IV, 10.  
 Photographs and diagrams of human skulls,  
 Handley Down, IV, 116, 120.  
 Photographs, explanation of, Martin Down  
 Camp, IV, 192, 194.  
 South Lodge Camp, IV, 16-17.  
 Wor Barrow, IV, 74-82.  
 Phrygian Cap, representation of human face  
 with, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 64, 66.  
 Picks, deer-horn, Grimes Graves, III, 135.  
 R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 135.  
 Picks, iron, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 77, 82, 86.  
 Pig, the, R.B. period, II, 220.  
 Diagrams of skull of, showing measure-  
 ments to be taken, I, 184 ; II, 212.  
 Pig, remains of, Martin Down Camp, IV, 208,  
 211, 213.  
 Park House Pits, Rushmore, I, 244.  
 R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 220.  
 R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 173-4, 188 *et seq.* ;  
 II, 220.  
 R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 233-5, 237, 239.  
 Wor Barrow, Ditch, IV, 130, 132.  
 Piles, wooden, Wor Barrow, IV, 65, 74, 80.



- Pilum (Roman), iron, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 133.
- Pins, bone, Bokerly Dyke, III, 100.  
Various places, IV, 177.  
R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 61, 64, 129-131.  
R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 132.
- Pins, bronze and white-metal, Bokerly Dyke, III, 105.  
R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 128.  
Various places, IV, 177.  
A.S.C. Winkelbury, II, 266.  
R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 55.  
R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 133.
- Pins, iron, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 90.
- Pins and hooks, iron, R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 139-140.
- Pipe-bowls, Ditch, Wor Barrow, IV, 95.  
King John's House, K.J.H., 16; IV, 95.
- Pitcher found with skeleton, R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 144, 211, 217.
- Pit-dwelling, Winkelbury Hill, II, 242-3.
- Pit near South Lodge Camp, date and description, IV, 42-3.  
Flint celt, Brit. pottery and human skeleton, IV, 28, 42-3.  
Relic table, IV, 44.
- Pit outside Martin Down Camp, IV, 189, 206-207.  
Flint flakes and burnt flints, IV, 189.  
Iron door-key, IV, 189, 207.  
Relic table, IV, 214-5.  
Roman pottery including Samian, IV, 189, 206.
- Pits.—As graves, II, 60.  
Absence of, in Bronze Age Entrenchments, IV, *pf.* 18.  
Absence of, in the Entrenchment adjoining the Wansdyke, III, 261.  
Bokerly Dyke, pits existing before formation of, III, 73, 78.  
Clay found adhering to sides of, I, 148.  
Clay in, I, 13, 244.  
Flint implements in, I, 164.  
Handley Hill Entrenchment, near, IV, 49-50; flint arrowhead, IV, 48, 57; ox bones found in large pit, IV, 49; pottery, IV, 50, 56-7; relic table, IV, 54-5; skull of human skeleton from large pit, IV, 116, 120.  
Martin Down Camp, IV, 188-9.  
Park House, Rushmore, cluster of pits, I, 2, 243-4.  
Ramps or steps for ingress and egress, I, 24; IV, 42-3.  
R.B.V. Rotherley, pits and clusters, II, 52-7, 60, 112; use of, II, 160; human interments, II, 191-9; charred wheat, II, 196.  
Winkelbury Hill, II, 243-4, 246.  
R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 12; probable uses of, I, 12, 13; clay in, I, 13; mere excavations for chalk, I, 24.  
R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 15, 64-9.
- Pitt-Rivers, General, his attractions for the benefit of the public, III, 305-7.  
His craniometer and calipers, IV, 118-120; measurement of living heads with, IV, 122.
- Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford, IV, 216.
- Pitt-Rivers, origin of name, I, xi.
- Plan of South Lodge Camp, short explanation, IV, 16-17.
- Plaster, painted, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 143.
- Platycnemism of human tibiae, R.B.V. Rotherley, I, 169; II, 66, 207.  
R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 169; II, 207.  
Absence of, at A.S.C. Winkelbury, II, 287.
- Pliny, *re* pottery from Samos, III, 27, 124, 294.
- Points with sockets, iron, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 82, 86, 90-1.
- Polecat, remains of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 173-4.
- Pompeii, Roman bone comb, III, 132.
- Poor Man's Gout, II, 200-1.
- Porcelain, the name, III, 296.
- Porte-de-Hal Museum. (*See* Brussels).
- Portsmouth, near, uninscribed British coins, I, 152.
- Pot-boilers. (*See* Burnt Flints).

Pot-hooks. (*See* Hooks).

Pots of earthenware. (*See* Pottery).

Pots with rounded bottoms, K.J.H., 14-15.

Potters' Marks, on red Samian from Bokerly Dyke, III, 112, 122-3.

On red Samian, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 165.

On pottery handle, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 117.

On Samian, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 12, 100, 123-4.

From various places, I, 123-4.

Potter's Wheel of K. shale, Bagber, III, 54.

Pottery.—Absence of, in barrows, II, 29, 34.

As evidence of date of earthworks, III, x, 30; IV, *pf.* 12; IV, 239.

As proof of the age of a barrow, II, 34.

Bosses on Brit., IV, 34, 149, 152, 167-8, 202.

Brit., remarks on, with regard to date, III, 274.

Bronze Age, found in barrows near Rushmore, II, 2-6, 8, 22-41.

Buried as fragments to mark position of interment, II, 29, 33; IV, 148-157, 164-5.

Chevron patterns on prehistoric, IV, *pf.* 23; IV, 216-235, 238-9.

Classification of British and Roman, IV, *pf.* 29.

Classification of fragments, III, x, xi.

Designs derived from the grass or fibre binding on vessels, IV, 233-5, 238.

From body of barrows and ditches, general remarks, II, 39.

Glazed Roman, II, 160; III, 116, 122; IV, 95; K.J.H., 15.

Holes in cinerary urns and R.B. pots, IV, 166, 168.

In Relic Tables, classification of, from Woodcuts, Rotherley, Woodyates, Bokerly Dyke and Wansdyke, III, 31-2.

New Forest ware with arrow-point decoration, III, 120-1.

Oblong punch-marks on D.V. type, IV, 235-9.

#### Pottery—*continued.*

Patterns on, for comparing the ornamentation from barrows and camps, IV, 216-239.

Samian. (*See* Samian).

Stone Age decoration, IV, 227, 238.

Terms for, erroneous in their etymology, III, 296.

Urns. (*See* Urns).

Angle-Ditch, Handley Down, IV, 102-3, 112-3.

Bagber Kilns, III, 54.

Barrow Pleck Barrows, Rushmore Park, II, 38-40.

Barrow 23 and Ditch, Handley Hill :—

Brit. pottery, IV, 146-7.

D.V. type, IV, 158-9.

Barrow 24, Handley Hill, outside Ditch :—

Chevron and diaper ornament, IV, 149, 164, 168.

Fragments of Brit., with cremations, IV, 148-157, 164-5.

Fragments without burnt bones, IV, 149, 157, 162.

Made of basket-work, IV, 150, 152, 164, 167.

Barrow 26, Ditch, Handley Down :—

Brit. pottery, IV, 141.

D.V. type, IV, 141.

Barrow 27, Handley Down :—

Brit. pottery, IV, 142.

D.V. type, IV, 142.

Barrow 28, Handley :—

R.B. and Brit. pottery, IV, 172, 174, 176.

Samian in Ditch, IV, 172.

Barrow 29, Handley :—

R.B. and Brit. pottery, IV, 173-4, 176.

Bokerly Dyke :—

Arrow-point pattern, fragment with, III, 120-1.

Basin-shaped rims, III, 115, 121.

Brit. pottery, III, 114.

Bronze Age pottery, III, 146.

Chiefly ornamental, III, 110-124.

"Cologne" ware, III, 122.

Pottery—*continued*.Bokerly Dyke—*continued*.

- Discs, III, 110.
- Eyelets, III, 121.
- Glazed Roman, III, 116, 122.
- Grey pottery, III, 118-9, 120.
- Necks of vessels, III, 110-1.
- New Forest ware, III, 110, 114-5, 146.
- Overhanging flange, fragments of vessels with, III, 110, 120, 122, 273.
- Red R.B. pottery, III, 112, 115-6, 118, 122.
- Samian, III, 112, 122-4 ; with makers' marks, III, 112, 122-3.
- Saucer, fragment of, III, 110-1.
- Scale-pattern ware, III, 118.
- 'Slip' ware, Roman, III, 119.
- Twisted rope-pattern rims, III, 116.
- Vessel of hard grey pottery, III, 112.
- Wave patterns, pottery ornamented with, III, 115, 119.
- White and cream-coloured ware, III, 110, 119, 120.
- With representations of columns, III, 116.
- British, finely decorated, and of a scarce type :—
  - Barrow 24, Handley Hill, IV, 147, 163.
  - Barrow 29, Handley, IV, 176.
  - West Kennet Long Barrow, IV, 100, 147, 163.
  - Wor Barrow, Ditch, IV, 100.
- Handley Hill Entrenchment, Brit. and R.B. pottery, IV, 47, 52-3.
- Hard pottery with striations, IV, 53.
- From pits close to Entrenchment, IV, 50, 56-7.
- Hunsbury Camp, L.C. pottery, II, 162.
- King John's House, mediæval pottery, K.J.H., 14-16.
- Martin Down Camp, Brit. and R.B. pottery, IV, 187, 196-7, 202-5.
- Brit. pottery, D.V. type, IV, 189, 196, 203-5.
- ? L.C. fragment, IV, 204.
- New Forest ware, IV, 205.

Pottery—*continued*.Martin Down Camp—*continued*.

- Ornamental pottery, IV, 202-5.
- Roman pitcher handle, IV, 205.
- Samian, IV, 196, 205.
- Mount Caburn Camp, L.C. pottery, I, 245.
- Nursery Garden Trench, Rushmore, R.B. pottery, IV, 240-1.
- Bead rims, IV, 241.
- Iron rivets in uncracked pottery, IV, 241.
- Pit outside Martin Down Camp, New Forest ware, IV, 206.
- Roman and R.B. pottery, IV, 189, 206.
- Samian, IV, 189, 206.
- Pits near Park House, Rushmore Park, I, 243-6.
- Purbeck, pottery from, II, 152-4, 159, 169.
- Rotherley, R.B.V., II, 52, 59, 140-170.
- Amphora, portion of, II, 146.
- Basin-shaped rims, II, 143, 146, 159 ; development of, II, 168-9.
- Bead rims, II, 140-5.
- Bosses and wing-shaped ornamentation, II, 144.
- ? Brazier for burning charcoal, II, 142.
- Bronze Age fragment, II, 149.
- Colander, II, 158.
- Complete vessels, II, 140-4, 148.
- ? Crucible, II, 154.
- Discs for games, II, 170.
- Eyelets or loops for suspension, II, 141, 149, 152-3, 169 ; distribution of, II, 155.
- Fragments, II, 146-170.
- Glazed Roman, II, 160.
- Grey pottery, II, 156-9.
- Handles, II, 153-4, 156, 158 ; distribution of, II, 156.
- Holes for rivetting, II, 143.
- Imitation Samian, ornamental, II, 150.
- Inscribed pottery, II, 150.
- Lagenæ* or *lagunculæ*, II, 158.
- Leaden rivets in, II, 153-4, 157.
- Light yellow and red pottery, II, 157-8, 161-2, 169.



Pottery—*continued.*Rotherley—*continued.*

- Mortarium, piece of, II, 170.
- Necks and mouths of vessels, II, 155, 157-8.
- New Forest ware, scarcity of, II, 142.
- Ornamental pottery, II, 140-1, 143-4, 146, 149-50, 154, 159-166.
- Ornamentation on inside of vessel, II, 146.
- Pellet of earthenware, II, 173.
- Pierced vessels, II, 169.
- Pots with single holes in bottom, II, 140-1, 143-4, 179.
- Rims, II, 146-8, 153-170.
- Samian, II, 164-5 ; distribution of, II, 165 ; with makers' names, II, 165.
- Saucers, II, 153-4, 156.
- Stabbing of terra-cotta before firing, II, 149.
- Striated pottery, II, 142-3.
- Tazzas, II, 140, 146, 148, 157.
- Twisted rope-pattern, II, 148-9, 159.
- Scrubbity Coppice Barrows, II, 38.
- D.V. type, II, 34, 38.
- Shiftway Coppice, Rushmore, I, 241-3, 246.
- Silchester, ornamental red, III, 142, 148.
- South Lodge Camp, Rushmore Park, Brit. and Roman, general remarks, and importance of, as evidence of date, IV, 7-10.
- Classification of qualities, IV, 13-14.
- D.V. type, IV, 36-7.
- Ornamental Brit. and Roman, IV, 32-8.
- Pit near Camp, Brit. pottery, IV, 28, 42-3.
- Sections showing position of pottery, IV, 18.
- Sunk Fence, Trench near, Rushmore, I, 5, 245-6.
- L.C. pottery, I, 245.
- Verlucio, Roman pottery, III, 245.
- Wansdyke, III, 32, 255, 258, 263, 268-9, 271-3.
- Pottery of a different nature to that found in the R.B. villages, III, 32, 273.
- Samian ware, III, 255, 258, 263.
- Wansdyke, Entrenchment near, III, 274-6.
- Samian ware, III, 275-6.

Pottery—*continued.*

- Weymouth and Jordan Hill, R.B. pottery, II, 161.
- Winkelbury Camp and Hill, II, 239, 241-3, 245-6, 252-3.
- From tumuli, II, 257-9.
- Ornamental pottery, II, 252-3.
- Pottery with oolithic grains, II, 242-5.
- Woodcuts, R.B.V., I, 99-124, 135-6, 149, 150.
- Amphora, I, 103.
- Basin-shaped rims, I, 99, 107.
- Bead rims, I, 101, 103, 105-6, 113 ; II, 144-5.
- Black and brown pottery, I, 99-108, 111-4.
- Colanders, I, 135.
- Eyelets or loops for suspension, I, 15, 110, 113, 149 ; quantities found, I, 114.
- Glazed Roman ware, II, 169.
- Grey pottery, I, 104, 106, 111.
- Handles of vessels, I, 113-115, 149 ; quantities found, I, 115 ; II, 111.
- Imitation Samian, I, 99.
- ? L.C. pottery, I, 108, 245.
- ? Lamps, parts of, I, 117.
- Mortaria, I, 101, 107.
- Necks and mouths of vessels, I, 117.
- New Forest ware, I, 103, 109, 135 ; quantities found, I, 110.
- Ornamental pottery, I, 99-124.
- Pots with holes in bottom, I, 104, 106.
- Pots with horizontal raised ribs, I, 105-6.
- Rare piece of pottery, I, 103.
- Red pottery, I, 107-8, 111, 117, 149.
- Samian, I, 11, 12, 15, 36-7, 43, 46, 49, 83, 109, 119-124, 135, 150 ; with makers' names, I, 12, 100, 123-4.
- Samian bowl, I, 11, 119.
- Twisted rope-pattern, I, 111-2.
- Vessels with one handle, I, 103.
- Woodcuts, Rotherley and Woodyates compared, III, 17, 53-4.
- Woodyates, R.B.S., III, 142-150.
- Black pottery, III, 143, 145.
- ? Brit. pottery, III, 149.

Pottery—*continued*.Woodyates—*continued*.

- ? Candlesticks, portions of, III, 145, 149.
- ? Castor ware, III, 148.
- ? Cologne ware, III, 142.
- Complete vessels, III, 144-5, 210-2, 217.
- Grey pottery, III, 142-3, 150.
- Handles, III, 144-150.
- Imitation Samian, bowl of, III, 144.
- ? Lamp, III, 149.
- Mortarium, rim of, III, 142.
- Necks and mouths of vessels, III, 145, 149, 150.
- New Forest ware, III, 17, 142, 145, 150, 212.
- Pitcher found with human skeleton, III, 144, 211, 217.
- Red and cream-coloured ware, III, 142, 149, 150.
- Rivettted pottery, III, 143.
- Samian, III, 143 ; with makers' names, III, 148.
- Saucer, small, III, 145.
- Tazza with overhanging flange, III, 82, 144.
- Wor Barrow, Neolithic pottery, IV, 64, 66, 70, 72, 86.
- Roman pottery, IV, 85-6.
- Samian, IV, 65, 78, 85.
- Wor Barrow, Ditch, Brit. and R.B. pottery, IV, 64, 72, 96, 98-100.
- D.V. type, IV, 72, 99.
- Glazed Roman ware, IV, 95.
- New Forest ware, IV, 95.
- Ornamental pottery, IV, 96-100.
- Samian, IV, 96.
- Pottery Urns. (*See* Urns).
- Præfurnium of hypocaust, R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 82-4.
- Prehistoric Races, II, 62-6 ; habits of, IV, 145 ; study of, IV, *pf.* 19.
- Preston, near Weymouth, K. shale tablets, II, 175-6.
- Prestwich, Professor, IV, *pf.* 7.
- Primary Interments. (*See* Interments and Skeletons).

"Primitive Locks and Keys." (*See* Locks and Keys).

- Probus, coin of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 159.
- Puits funéraires, II, 60, 122, 132, 159 ; III, 133.
- Punch-marks of oblong form on Brit. pottery of D.V. type, IV, 235-9.
- Purbeck, basin-shaped pottery rims, II, 169.
- Colander, II, 159.
- Pottery eyelets or loops, II, 152.
- Pottery saucers, II, 153-4.
- Purbeck handle, the, II, 152.
- Purbeck shale, used for hearths, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 10, 29.
- Roofing-tiles of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 137, 179.
- Purses from King John's House, K.J.H., 18.

## Q.

- Quarrels from King John's House, K.J.H., 19.
- Querns of stone, J. Buckman on, I, 143.
- Nursery Gardens Trench, Rushmore, IV, 241.
- R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 55, 174, 179, 180 ;
- Saddle-querns, II, 182.
- R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 143, 179 ; II, 180.

## R.

- Races, comparative stature of. (*See* Stature).
- Races, prehistoric, II, 62-6 ; study of, IV, *pf.* 19 ; habits of, IV, 145.
- Rampart-digging conducted by General Pitt-Rivers in England, III, 254.
- Ramparts, II, 51.
- Evidence of date of ancient, III, 254.
- Mode of formation of, III, 254.
- Ramsay, Professor, IV, *pf.* 7.
- Ranscombe, excavations at, III, 254.
- Razor (?), iron, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 133.
- Razors, bronze, Angle-Ditch, IV, 107.
- From various parts, IV, 23-4, 90, 107.

Razors—*continued*.

- Martin Down Camp, IV, 188, 198.  
 South Lodge Camp, IV, 6, 23-4.  
 Wor Barrow, Ditch, IV, 90.  
 Reader, F. W., assistant and draughtsman, I, xix ; II, xiv.  
*re* Stabbing of pottery before firing, II, 149.  
 Red-deer. (*See* Deer).  
 Redmore, near St. Austell, duck's-head bronze fibula, II, 118.  
 Refuse Pits. (*See* Pits).  
 Reinach, Salomon, IV, *pf.* 11.  
 Relics, miscellaneous mediæval, King John's House, K.J.H., 20.  
 Relic Tables of Excavations, compilation of, IV, *pf.* 27.  
     Classification of pottery in, from Woodcuts, Rotherley, Woodyates, Bokerly Dyke and Wansdyke, III, 31-2.  
     Barrows near Rushmore, II, 10-20.  
     Barrow 23, Handley Hill, IV, 160-1.  
     Barrow 24, Handley Hill, IV, 171.  
     Barrows 26 and 27, Handley Down, IV, 142-3.  
     Barrows 28 and 29, Handley, IV, 182.  
     Carrion Tree Rack and Pits near Park House, Rushmore, I, 251-4.  
     Handley Hill Entrenchment and Pits near, IV, 54-5.  
     Martin Down Camp, IV, 214-5.  
     Pit and Bronze Age Trench outside Martin Down Camp, IV, 214-5.  
     Pit near South Lodge Camp, IV, 44.  
     R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 67-110.  
     Shiftway Coppice Dyke, Rushmore, I, 249-251.  
     South Lodge Camp, IV, 14-16.  
     Trench, Nursery Gardens, Rushmore, IV, 242-3.  
     Wansdyke, III, 241-5.  
     Winkelbury Hill, Camp and A.S.C., II, 269-286.  
     R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 189-239.  
     R.B.S. Woodyates and Bokerly Dyke, III, 31-53.

Relic Tables—*continued*.

- Wor Barrow, Angle-Ditch and Handley Down, IV, 122-3.  
 Research. (*See* Archæological Research).  
 Restoration of barrows after excavation. (*See* Barrows).  
 Rheumatoid-arthritis, II, 66 ; R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 114, 194, 200-2.  
 Rhodes, ornament on simpulum, II, 118.  
 Rhys, Professor, II, 64.  
 Richborough, ornamental glass disc, I, 126.  
     Roman knives, III, 108.  
     Samian with maker's name, III, 123.  
 Ring-brooches. (*See* Brooches).  
 Rings of bronze, Bokerly Dyke, III, 98, 104-5.  
     Lillebonne, III, 138.  
     Martin Down Camp, IV, 188, 198.  
     R.B.V. Rotherley, found on finger of skeleton, II, 131, 192.  
     R.B.S. Woodyates, ring with bird ornament, III, 138.  
     Wor Barrow, IV, 85 ; from Ditch, IV, 89.  
 Rings, bronze, white metal and iron, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 51-3, 57-8, 64, 83.  
     With glass setting and enamel, I, 52-3 ; II, 128-9, 131.  
 Rings, iron, Bokerly Dyke, III, 102.  
 Rings, K. shale, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 142.  
 Rivers, The Lords, I, xi ; K.J.H., 3, 9, 11, 25.  
 Rivets of iron in uncracked R.B. pottery, IV, 241.  
 Rivets of lead in pottery, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 153-4.  
     R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 143.  
 Roach-Smith, C., F.S.A., II, 119.  
     On large nails in graves, I, 98 ; III, 219.  
     On Samian, II, 165 ; III, 294-5.  
 Robertson, Chas., his examination of animal remains, Winkelbury Camp, II, 244.  
     R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, xix ; dog-bones, I, 173.  
 Roe-deer. (*See* Deer).  
 Rolleston, Professor, I, 5 ; II, 66 ; III, 133 ; IV, *pf.* 7.

Rolleston—*continued*.

- As a barrow-digger, II, 1.
- On estimation of stature of skeletons, I, 167 ; II, 206.
- Saxon graves at Frilford, II, 258.
- "Rolleston's Barrow," Rushmore, II, 1, 22-4.
- Relic table, II, 10.
- Roman Coins. (*See* Coins).
- Roman Legions, III, 280.
- Roman mile, the, III, 20.
- Roman Pottery. (*See* Pottery).
- Roman Querns. (*See* Querns).
- Roman Road, at Woodyates excavations, III, 62-70, 74, 91.
  - Composition of, III, 74, 91.
  - Flint pitching of, III, 69-70, 74, 91.
  - From Old Sarum to Badbury Rings, III, 20, 56, 61, 293 ; IV, 46-7, 190, 192.
- Roman Roads, names of the several layers, III, 74.
- Roman Samian pottery. (*See* Samian).
- Roman Villa, Llantwit Major, S. Wales. (*See* Llantwit).
- Roman Wells. (*See* Wells).
- Romanized Britons in the neighbourhood of Rushmore, a small race of people and their mode of living, I, xiv, xv ; III, 4-6.
- Romano-British compared with Saxon skeletons, II, 287.
- Romano-British pottery. (*See* Pottery).
- Romano-British Settlement, Woodyates. (*See* Woodyates).
- Romano-British Village, Rotherley. (*See* Rotherley).
- Romano-British Village, Woodcuts. (*See* Woodcuts).
- Romans and Britain, the, II, 63.
- Rome, shoe-sole from, III, 129.
- Roofing-tiles of pottery (*tegulae* and *imbrices*), in Homburg Museum, I, 137.
  - R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 136-7.
- Roofing-tiles of Purbeck shale, from R.B.V. Woodcuts, Baydon (near Marlborough), Holbury (near Dean, Wilts), Uriconium, and North Wraxall, I, 137.

Rotherley, Romano-British Village, situation of, I, 1 ; II, 51.

- Compared with R.B.V. Woodcuts, II, 58.
- Drainage, II, 53-6.
- Enclosures of fields, II, 61.
- ? Fire-places, II, 114-5.
- Flint foundations, II, 55, 114-5 ; character of flint, II, 178, 187.
- Granaries, evidence of, II, 55, 57.
- General description of the Village, II, 51-66 ; III, 3-6.
- Huts, no evidence of daub-and-wattle, II, 178.
- Huts, sunken, II, 53-4, 113.
- Hypocaust, II, 54, 113.
- Infanticide, possibility of, II, 59, 199, 208.
- Inhabitants of the Village, II, 59-61.
- Latrines, II, 59.
- Map of the village before excavation, II, 51.
- Models of the Village, Farnham Museum, III, 300.
- Pits and clusters of pits, II, 53-7, 60, 112 ; use of, II, 60 ; interments in, II, 191-2, 195, 198-9.
- Position of, with reference to Woodcuts and Winkelbury, II, 51.
- Relic tables, II, 67-110.
- Sections across ditches, pits and banks, II, 112.
- Specimens of rock and stone, II, 230-1.
- Square buildings, traces of, II, 174.
- Stake-holes, II, 57, 178.
- Surface trenching, II, 52.
- Water supply, II, 58, 201.
- Weapons, scarcity of, II, 59.
- Wells, absence of, II, 201.
- Animal Remains, II, 112-3, 191, 198, 217-224 and tables ; III, 233-5.
- Bos longifrons* and ox, II, 198, 219.
- Dog, II, 223.
- Horse, II, 53, 58, 139, 217 and table.
- Red-deer and roe-deer, II, 202, 224.
- Sheep, II, 221 ; slender metacarpal and metatarsal bones, II, 226-8.



Rotherley—*continued.*

Bone and Horn Objects, II, 172-3.

? Bobbins for use in a shuttle (bone), II, 173.

Bone Implement for forming pottery (?), II, 172.

? Knife handle of antler, II, 172.

Perforated metatarsi of sheep, II, 172.

Spindlewhorls of bone, II, 202.

Bronze Objects :—

Bands, II, 128, 131.

Bangles, II, 130-1.

Brooches, II, 129.

Buckle, II, 129.

Earpicks, II, 130-1.

Fibulae, II, 58, 116-125 ; with duck's head, II, 117 ; with human skeleton, II, 127, 195-6, III, 134 ; set with glass or stone, II, 116, 122 ; enamelled, in form of fish, II, 118 ; fibula of white metal, II, 124.

Nail-cleaners, II, 128, 131.

Pins, II, 128.

Remarkable object in form of duck or swan, II, 58, 130.

Ring-brooch, II, 129.

Ring found on finger of skeleton, II, 131, 192.

Rings, II, 128-9, 131.

Tweezers, II, 130-1.

Coins, II, 58.

Roman, II, 188-9.

Silver penny, Edward II or III, II, 189.

Uninscribed British coin, II, 133, 188.

Corn (wheat), II, 57, 196, 198, 229.

Charred wheat in pits, II, 196.

Tabular details of grains of wheat, I, 176-7.

Glass Objects, II, 173.

Beads, II, 173.

Human Skeletons and Skulls :—

Average stature of the R.B. skeletons, I, 168 ; II, 206-9.

Bronze Age skeleton and drinking-vessel, II, 6, 7, 26, 50, 56.

General remarks on skulls, III, 230.

Rotherley—*continued.*

Human Skeletons—*continued.*

Graves, II, 190-4 ; traces of wood in, II, 191-2, 195-6, 198.

Human skeletons, (R.B.), position of, II, 53-61, 131, 190-9 ; with rheumatoid-arthritis, II, 114, 194, 200-2.

Measurements of skeletons and skulls, I, 165-6 ; II, 203-4, 208-9.

Modes of burial, II, 61.

Platynemism of human tibiae, I, 169 ; II, 207.

Iron Objects, II, 132-9.

Arrowhead, mediæval, II, 137.

Bill, socket for, II, 134.

Chain, II, 136.

Cleats, I, 87 ; at feet of skeleton, II, 190.

Drill, II, 138.

Ferrule, II, 134.

Horse-shoes, I, 97 ; II, 139.

Javelins and spears, II, 133, 136.

Key of Celtic form, II, 136.

Key of tubular lock, II, 137.

Knives, II, 132-3.

Nails, II, 126-7, 133 ; hob-nails at feet of skeleton, II, 190 ; coffin-nails, II, 190.

Needle, II, 138.

Ox-goads, II, 136-7.

Point of Roman pilum, II, 133.

? Razor, II, 133.

Saw, II, 132.

Sickle, II, 138.

Spud, II, 138.

Staples, II, 132-3.

Stone-mason's chisel, II, 136.

Strike-a-lights, II, 132, 138.

Stylus, II, 136, 175.

Timber-fasteners, II, 132.

Kimmeridge shale tablet, II, 55, 174-6.

Pottery, Roman and R.B. :—

Amphora, II, 146.

Basin-shaped rims, II, 143, 146, 159 ; diagram showing development, II, 168-169.

Rotherley—*continued*.Pottery—*continued*.

- Bead rims, II, 140-5 ; probably early in date and used amongst the poorer inhabitants, II, 145.
- Bosses and wing-shaped ornament, II, 144, 162.
- ? Brazier for burning charcoal, II, 142, 169.
- Colander, II, 158.
- Compared with that from Woodcuts and Woodyates, III, 53-4.
- Complete pottery vessels, II, 140-4, 148.
- ? Crucible, II, 154.
- Discs, chipped for games (?), II, 170.
- Eyelets or loops for suspension, II, 141, 149, 152-3, 169 ; distribution of, II, 155.
- Fragments of pottery, II, 146-170.
- Glazed Roman ware, II, 160.
- Grey pottery, II, 156-9.
- Handles, II, 153-4, 156, 158 ; distribution of, II, 156.
- Imitation Samian, II, 150.
- Inscribed pottery, II, 150.
- Lagenæ* or *lagunculæ*, II, 148, 158.
- Mortarium, fragment of, II, 170.
- Muller, earthenware, II, 158.
- Necks and mouths of vessels, II, 155, 157-8.
- New Forest ware, II, 142.
- Ornamental pottery, II, 140-1, 143-4, 146, 149-150, 154, 159-166.
- Ornamentation on inside of vessel, II, 146.
- Pellet, earthenware, II, 173.
- Pieces of pierced vessels, II, 169.
- Pots with single holes in bottom (? for straining honey), II, 59, 140-1, 143-4, 179.
- Red and light yellow ware, II, 157-8, 161-2, 169.
- Rims, II, 146-8, 153-170.
- Rivets, leaden, II, 153-4, 157.
- Rivetting, holes for, II, 143.
- Samian, II, 164-5, 194-5 ; with makers' names, II, 165 ; distribution of, II, 165.
- Saucers, II, 153-4, 156.

Rotherley—*continued*.Pottery—*continued*.

- Spindlewhorls, II, 178-9.
- Stabbing of pottery before firing, II, 149.
- Striated pottery, II, 142-3.
- Table of number and percentages of fragments of pottery, II, 111.
- Tazzas, II, 140, 146, 148, 157.
- Twisted rope-shaped pattern, II, 148-9, 159.
- Pottery, Brit., Bronze Age fragment, II, 149.
- Drinking-vessel with Bronze Age skeleton, II, 6, 7, 26, 50, 56.
- Stone Objects, etc. :—
- Arrowheads of flint, II, 186.
- Burnt flints, II, 55, 114-5.
- Celts of flint, etc., II, 184.
- Flint flakes, II, 186.
- Hammerstones, II, 182-4, 186.
- Holed stones, II, 178.
- Knife, flint, II, 186.
- Miscellaneous objects of stone, II, 179-187.
- Mortar, II, 180.
- Oystershells, scarcity of, II, 58, 224 ; other mollusca, II, 224.
- Querns, II, 55, 174, 179, 180 ; saddle-querns, II, 182.
- Scrapers of flint, II, 186.
- Spindlewhorl of chalk, II, 178.
- Whetstones, II, 182.
- Wood, identification of, II, 229.
- Rouen Museum, Samian with maker's name, I, 123.
- Rubbers of sandstone, Angle-Ditch, IV, 108.
- Martin Down Camp, IV, 200.
- South Lodge Camp, IV, 11, 37.
- Rudler, F. W., his report on the petrology of R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, xix, 178-9.
- R.B.V. Rotherley, II, xvi, 230-1.
- Rushmore, etymology of word, I, xvi ; III, 29 ; K.J.H., 3-4.
- Succession to the estates of, I, xi-xiii.
- Rushmore Park, Barrows of Bronze Age in, II, 1-3, 5-8, 22-45 ; summary of results, II, 7-9.
- Barrow Pleck Barrows, II, 28-30, 37-9 ; IV, 3-4.

Rushmore Park—*continued*.

- Comparative observations on the Interments found in the R.B. villages in the vicinity of, III, 216-9.
- Flint arrowheads rare in the neighbourhood of, II, 48.
- Flint Implements found on surface near, II, 48, 187.
- Map of the Park, showing position of ancient remains, I, 1.
- Park House, excavations near, I, 2, 243-4.
- Animal remains from, I, 244.
- Cluster of pits, I, 243-4.
- Human skeleton, I, 244, 248 *et seq.*
- Pottery, I, 243-6 ; II, 159.
- Relics, I, 244, 247-8.
- Relics tables, I, 252-4.
- Roman remains found in the neighbourhood of, III, 6.
- St. Kilda sheep, II, 221-2.
- South Lodge Camp, summary of excavations, IV, *pf.* 13-14 ; general account, IV, 3-17. (*See also* South Lodge Camp).
- Terraces in woods, II, 28.
- Trench, Nursery Gardens (R.B.), animal remains, IV, 241-2.
- Brit. and Roman coins, IV, 240.
- R.B. pottery, IV, 240.
- Relic tables, IV, 242-3.
- Rivets of iron in uncracked pottery, IV, 241.
- Trench near Sunk Fence, I, 5.
- Bronze fibulæ, I, 247.
- Flint hammerstone, II, 182.
- Flint scrapers, I, 248.
- Pottery, I, 5, 245-6.
- Spindlewhorl, I, 247.

S.

- Saalburg, The, near Homburg, iron cleats, I, 87 ; II, 132.
- Clenches of iron, III, 137.
- Coins, Roman, III, 154.
- Double ditches at, III, 13.

Saalburg—*continued*.

- Handles of bronze, with dolphins, I, 65.
- Horse-shoes, I, 97 ; II, 139.
- Hypocausts, I, 30.
- Nails, iron, I, 93.
- Ornaments of bronze (? horse-furniture), I, 60.
- Ox-goads of iron, I, 90 ; II, 136.
- "Sacred Circles," II, 56.
- Saddle-querns. (*See* Querns).
- St. Anne's Hill, Wansdyke, III, 245.
- St. Kilda sheep. (*See* Sheep).
- St. Pierre-en-Chastre, iron door-key, III, 140.
- Saint-Prex (Vaud), coffin-nails in grave, I, 98.
- Salisbury, iron arrowheads, III, 140.
- Samian pottery, absence of in L.C. sites, III, 27.
- Barrow 28, Ditch, IV, 172, 174.
- Bokerly Dyke, III, 112, 122-4.
- Continental references, II, 165.
- Corinium, III, 123.
- Date of different types, II, 164-5.
- General remarks on, and opinions of antiquaries, III, 27, 123-4, 294-6.
- Hubner, figured by, I, 123-4.
- Litlington, II, 165 ; III, 123.
- London, II, 165.
- London, York, Chesterford and Tours, I, 124.
- Martin Down Camp and Pit, IV, 189, 205-6.
- Potters' names from London, Colchester, Augst, and Valley of the Allier, I, 123.
- Probably not imported into England before Roman Conquest, III, 124.
- Richborough, III, 123.
- R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 164-5, 194-5 ; with makers' names, II, 165.
- Shiftway Coppice, Rushmore, I, 241.
- South Lodge Camp, IV, 38.
- R.B. Villages, III, x.
- Wansdyke, in ramparts of, III, 26, 28, 258, 263 ; in outer bank at Shepherd's Shore, III, 255 ; from Entrenchment, III, 275-6.

Samian pottery—*continued*.

- Winkelbury Camp and Hill, II, 242, 245, 252.
- R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 11-2, 15, 36-7, 43, 46, 49, 83, 109, 119-124, 135, 150; ornamental bowl, I, 11, 119; potters' marks, I, 12, 100, 123-4.
- R. B. S. Woodyates, III, 143; with makers' marks, III, 148.
- Wor Barrow, IV, 65, 78, 85; Ditch, IV, 96.
- Samian pottery, Imitation, III, 124.
- R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 150.
- R.B.S. Woodyates (bowl), III, 144.
- Samian vessels with Arabic inscriptions, London, I, 125.
- Samos and Samian pottery, III, 27, 124, 294.
- Sandals and shoes, evidence of, Rotherley, Woodyates, Bokerly Dyke and Wansdyke, III, 27, 107, 128-9, 212, 270.
- Sandstone, with human burials, IV, 150 *et seq.*
- Large block of, Martin Down Camp, IV, 188.
- Saucers. (*See Pottery*).
- Saw, iron, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 132.
- Saws, flint, from Barrow 1, II, 24.
- Larmer Tree, found near, K.J.H., 2.
- South Lodge Camp, IV, 28.
- Wor Barrow, Ditch, IV, 94.
- Saxon compared with R.B. skeletons and skulls, II, 287.
- Saxon knives, general remarks, III, 107-8.
- Saxon Shore, the, II, 63.
- Saxons, possible construction of the Wansdyke by the, III, 30.
- Sayce, Professor, *re* word "Larmer," K.J.H., 4.
- Scale-pattern ware from York, Silchester, Verlucio, Castor, etc., III, 118.
- Scales from King John's House, K.J.H., 20.
- Scandinavia, horse snow-shoes from, I, 79.
- Scarth, Rev. Preb., *re* Roman Britain, III, 280.
- Schuermans, H., *re* Samian pottery, III, 27, 123, 148, 295.
- Scotland, bone pins, IV, 177-8.
- Window-seats in mediæval buildings, K.J.H., 23.

- Scrapers, flint, Angle-Ditch, Handley, IV, 109.
- Barrows near Rushmore, II, 44-5.
- Barrow 1, Rushmore, II, 22, 24.
- Barrow 3, Rushmore (hollow-scraper), II, 44.
- Barrow 5, Barrow Pleck, II, 45.
- Barrows 18 and 19, Barrow Pleck, II, 5, 30, 37, 45.
- Barrow 24, Handley Hill, IV, 147, 162, 164.
- Barrow 29, Handley, IV, 173.
- Martin Down Camp, IV, 200; hollow-scraper, IV, 199.
- Pit near Park House, Rushmore, I, 244.
- R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 186.
- R.B. Villages, II, 187.
- Rushmore, II, 48.
- South Lodge Camp, IV, 28.
- Trench, near Sunk Fence, Rushmore, I, 248.
- Winkelbury Hill, II, 248-9.
- R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 163-4.
- Wor Barrow, IV, 72, 86; Ditch, IV, 94.
- Scrubby Coppice Barrows, near Handley, I, 4; II, 32-4.
- Barrows, cluster of (Nos. 9-17), II, 3-5.
- Coffin of oak, II, 32, 40; III, 221.
- Flint Implements, II, 44-5.
- Fragments of D.V. (Barrow 12), II, 4.
- Pottery, II, 38.
- Relic tables, II, 14-8.
- Urns, II, 42.
- Sculptured Stones, models of, Farnham Museum, III, 303-4.
- Mode of constructing, III, 298.
- Scythe, iron, R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 109.
- From other places, III, 109.
- Seaford, General Pitt-Rivers's excavations, III, 254.
- Secondary Interments. (*See Interments and Skeletons*).
- Sectional Diagrams of the South Lodge Camp, IV, 18.
- Of the Wansdyke, III, 247-251.



- Securicula*, Bokerly Dyke, III, 97.
- Seeds. (*See* Corn).
- Seton-Karr, H. W., discovery of implements of Palæolithic type, Egypt and Somaliland, IV, *pf.* 6-11.
- Settle Cave, Yorks, I, 51, 57.  
     Bone spoon-shaped objects, I, 130.  
     Fibula, II, 119.  
     Severus, Emperor, Britain in time of, III, 280.
- Sex of skeletons, I, 168 ; II, 207.
- Shaftesbury, sandstone, II, 179.
- Shapwick, uninscribed British Coins, I, 152.
- Shears, iron, Bokerly Dyke, III, 101, 109.  
     R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 69, 70.
- Sheep, the R.B. period, II, 221.  
     Diagrams of skull, showing measurements to be taken, I, 185 ; II, 213.
- Sheep, remains of, Angle-Ditch, Handley, IV, 134-5.  
     Martin Down Camp, IV, 208, 211, 213-4.  
     Park House Pits, Rushmore, I, 244.  
     R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 221 *and tables*.  
     R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 172-4, 188 *et seq.* ; metacarpals and metatarsals with holes bored and their possible uses, I, 175.  
     R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 233-5, 238-9.  
     Wor Barrow, Ditch, IV, 123, 127, 130, 132.
- Sheep, St. Kilda, in Rushmore Park, surviving representatives of the breed of Roman times, I, 172, 244 ; II, 221.
- Sheep, slender metacarpal and metatarsal bones of, Woodcuts and Rotherley, II, 226-8.
- Shepherd's Shore on the Wansdyke, III, 25-6.  
     Excavations at, III, 252-9. (*See also* Wansdyke).
- Shiftway Coppice, Rushmore, excavation of Roman dyke, I, 2, 241.  
     Relic tables, I, 249-251.  
     Samian and other pottery, I, 241-3, 246.  
     Spindlewhorl, I, 247.
- Shoe-sole from Lochlee Crannog, Tarbolton, III, 130.  
     Rome, III, 129.
- Shoes with human skeletons. (*See* Nails).
- Shroton, uninscribed British coins, I, 152.
- Shutters of windows, King John's House, K.J.H., 23.
- Sickles, iron, Cissbury Camp, I, 90.  
     Hod Hill, I, 90.  
     Mount Caburn Camp, I, 90.  
     R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 138.  
     R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 90.
- Sigwell, Somerset, stake-holes in barrow, II, 8.
- Silbury Hill, III, 246.  
     R.B. barrow near, II, 169.
- Silchester, iron cleats, III, 270.  
     ? Lamps, III, 149.  
     Miniature bronze axe, III, 97.  
     Models of, III, 298.  
     Pottery, Brit., III, 274 ; ornamental red, III, 142, 148 ; scale-pattern ware, III, 118.  
     Tazzas with overhanging flanges, III, 144.
- Silting of ditches. (*See* Ditches).
- Simpulum, duck's-head handle of a, II, 118.
- Skeletons, Human :—  
     Bronze Age, IV, *pf.* 22-3.  
     Comparative observations on skeletons from R.B. villages, III, 216-9 ; posture of, III, 216.  
     Comparison of Bronze Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon skeletons found by Gen. Pitt-Rivers in S. Wilts and N. Dorset, III, 224-6.  
     Head-form of the various races, near Rushmore, III, 225-6 ; IV, *pf.* 30.  
     Long and Round Barrow skeletons, general remarks, II, 62.  
     Long-Bones, mode of measuring, I, 166 ; II, 205.  
     Methods of measuring skeletons (Beddoe, Flower, Humphrys and Rolleston), I, 167 ; II, 206.  
     Number and sex of skeletons from excavations near Rushmore, III, 224 ; IV, 68-9.  
     Stature of the various races, near Rushmore, III, 225.

Skeletons, Human—*continued.*

Stature of all the skeletons found near Rushmore up to 1895, IV, 69.

Stature by Topinard's method, mode of estimating, I, 167-8 ; II, 6, 205.

Stature in the Roman period, II, 65-6.

R.B.V. Woodcuts and Rotherley, general remarks on skeletons, III, 4.

## Skeletons, Human, from various places :—

Angle-Ditch, Handley Down, portion of skeleton, IV, 103, 110.

Barrow 3, Rushmore Park, II, 29.

Barrow 23, Handley Hill, IV, 146.

Barrow 26, Handley Down, IV, 59, 140.

Barrow 27, Handley Down, Ditch (R.B.), IV, 59, 137.

Barrow 29, Handley (Ditch, R.B.), IV, 173-4, 180.

Barrows and Pits, near Handley, tables of measurements, IV, 122-3.

Bokerly Dyke (Ditch of), III, 64, 76, 92, 212, 222-3.

Handley Down, Bronze Age skeleton, IV, 50, 114-6 ; tables of measurements, IV, 122-3.

Handley Hill Entrenchment, Pit near, portion of skeleton, IV, 49.

Llantwit Major, positions of skeletons, III, 288-9.

Martin Down Camp, skeleton of child, IV, 188.

R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 53-61, 131, 190-9 ; Bronze Age skeleton, II, 50 ; R.B. skeleton with fibulæ, II, 127, 195-6.

Rushmore Park, Pit near Park House, I, 244, II, 7 ; tables of measurements, I, 248 *et seq.* ; Bronze Age Barrows, II, 2, 5-7, 22-3, 50 ; Bronze Age skeleton, Susan Gibb's Walk, II, 5, 22-3.

South Lodge Camp, Pit near, portion of skeleton, IV, 28, 42-3.

Winkelbury Hill, A.S. skeletons, II, 259-262, 287 *et seq.* ; orientation of, II, 260-1 ; absence of platycnemism, II, 287 ; A.S. skeleton in Early Brit. grave, II, 259.

Skeletons, Human—*continued.*

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16-9, 29, 30, 33-9, 165-171, II, 204-7 ; positions of, I, 33-9 ; skeletons with hands over pelvis, I, 19, 34-5 ; evidence of coffin, I, 98 ; evidence of person having possibly been stoned to death, I, 39.

R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 15, 17-19, 65-70, 82-3, 127-8, 144-5 ; full description of skeletons, III, 204-212 ; detailed measurements, III, 222-6 ; buried in drains, III, 204-5, 208 ; buried in graves, III, 205-212 ; found in the Square, III, 210-2, 216-7 ; practice of burying in the Square, III, 218 ; occurrence of bones singly, III, 219 ; evidence of decapitation, III, 211, 218 ; stature and head-form compared with other skeletons, III, 18-19 ; notes by Dr. Garson, III, 227-230 ; with hob-nails, III, 208-210, 218 ; coins found with, III, 209, 211, 212, 216-7 ; with coin in mouth, III, 216 ; pottery vessels found with, III, 210-2, 217 ; skeleton with bone comb on breast, III, 132, 211, 217 ; skeleton with fibula on hip, III, 66, 134, 205.

Wor Barrow, Handley Down (*Stone Age and Roman Period*) : in barrow, IV, 64, 66, 78-9, 82 ; in ditch, IV, 63, 65, 78 ; evidence of decapitation, IV, *pf.* 20, 22, IV, 63-4, 78-9 ; with feet cut of, IV, 65, 78 ; stature of the Stone Age skeletons, IV, 67, 69 ; forms of heads of primary and secondary interments, IV, 65-8 ; tables of measurements, IV, 122-123.

Skewer, silver, King John's House, K.J.H., 20.

Skids. (*See* Hippo-sandals).

Skull, human, modes of measuring the, I, 165-166 ; II, 203-4 ; IV, 118-120.

Skulls and Living Heads, measured with the Pitt-Rivers craniometer, IV, 118-9, 122.

Skulls, animal. (*See* Animal Remains and Skulls).

Skulls, human, from various places :—

- Barrow 27, Handley Down, IV, 116, 120.
- Handley Down, Barrows and Pits, tables of measurements, IV, 122-3; photographs and diagrams, IV, 116, 120; from Bronze Age Grave, IV, 116, 122-123 (*table*).
- Handley Hill Entrenchment, Pit near, IV, 116, 120.
- Hunsbury Camp, measurements of skulls, III, 286-7.
- Llantwit Major, measurements of skulls, III, 288-9.
- R.B.V. Rotherley, measurements, II, 208-209.
- Rushmore Park, II, 7, 23; IV, 120; table of cephalic indices of skulls found near Rushmore, up to 1895, IV, 68.
- Winkelbury, A.S.C., II, 287 *et seq.*
- R.B.V. Woodcuts, measurements, I, 170-1; sword cuts, I, 12, 36; portion of skull, I, 151.
- Woodcuts and Rotherley, cephalic indices of skulls, I, 166; II, 204.
- Woodcuts, Rotherley and Woodyates, comparison of skulls, III, 227, 230.
- R.B.S. Woodyates, measurements, III, 222-6.
- Wor Barrow, primary and secondary, IV, 116, 120.
- Skye, Isle of, 'slider,' IV, 140.
- Sledges, Irish, etc., I, 78.
- Slider of wood or shale, Barrow 26, Handley Down, IV, 59, 140.
- Sliders from various localities, IV, 140.
- Sling-bullets from the Wansdyke, Highfield (Salisbury), Beckhampton and Mount Caburn Camp, III, 271.
- 'Slip' ware, Roman, III, 119.
- Smart, Dr. Wake, III, 279.
- His Chronicle of Cranborne, K.J.H., ii-v, 3.
- On Cranborne Chase, I, xv.
- Smith, Rev. A. C., *re* the Wansdyke, III, 24-5, 261.
- Smith, Roach. (*See* Roach-Smith).

Smith, Worthington, I, xiii.

Snails as food, III, 104.

Snow-shoes for horses, Scandinavia, I, 79.

Society of Arts, extracts from lecture on Farnham Museum, by Genl. Pitt-Rivers to the, III, 305-8.

Sockets for 'bills' or spears, Bokerly Dyke, III, 107.

R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 134.

Somaliland, date of flint implements discussed, IV, *pf.* 9-10.

Somersetshire, Ancient Map of, III, 1-2.

Geological reference to, II, 231.

Uninscribed British coins, I, 152.

Somme Valley, Camps of the, IV, 9-10.

South Lodge Camp, Rushmore Park, II, 28; IV, *pf.* 13-14.

Date of, IV, 10, 13.

Ditches, description of, IV, 5, 18.

General account of the excavations, IV, 3-17.

Little found in the first three cuttings made, IV, 4.

Photographs, explanation of, IV, 16-17.

Pit near, IV, 42-3.

Plan, explanation of, IV, 16-17.

Relic tables, IV, 14-16.

Sectional diagrams, IV, 18.

Slight mound in the Camp, IV, 12.

Trenching outside the Camp, IV, 12.

Water-supply, IV, 12.

Whole area dug over, IV, 5, 17.

Bronze objects :—

Awl or chisel, IV, 5, 22-3.

Bracelet, IV, 6, 25.

Razors, IV, 6, 23-4.

Spear-head, IV, 7, 20-1.

Wire, IV, 6-25.

Miscellaneous :—

Animal remains, IV, 12, 39-41.

Bone awls and button, IV, 6, 26.

Flint implements, IV, 28.

Sandstone rubbers, IV, 11, 37.

Urn (large Brit.), with wheel pattern, IV, 4, 30.



South Lodge Camp—*continued*.

## Fragments of pottery :—

Brit. and Roman, IV, 7-10.

Classification of the qualities, IV, 13-14.

D.V. type, IV, 11, 36-7.

Ornamental Brit. and R.B., IV, 32-8.

Spades, iron, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 75.

In Continental Museums, from Norway,  
and on Bayeux tapestry, I, 75.Spear-head, bronze looped, South Lodge Camp,  
IV, 7, 20-1.Spear-heads, development in the Bronze Age,  
IV, 21.Bronze looped from various localities,  
IV, 20-2.

Spear-heads, iron, Bokerly Dyke, III, 106.

Wor Barrow, Ditch, IV, 90.

Spettisbury, iron door-key, III, 140.

Spike-nails. (*See* Nails).

## Spindlewhorls :—

## Bone :—

R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 202.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 149.

Worlebury, I, 149 ; II, 202.

## Chalk and stone :—

Barrow 23, Ditch, Handley, IV, 147.

R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 178-9.

Winkelbury Hill, II, 246, 249.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 133, 135 ; II, 179.

R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 142.

Wor Barrow, IV, 84.

## Kimmeridge Shale :—

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 141, 149.

R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 142.

## Pottery :—

Barrow 23, Ditch, Handley, IV, 146.

Barrow 27, Ditch, Handley, IV, 142.

Pit near Park House, Rushmore, I, 244,  
247.

R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 178-9.

Trench near Sunk Fence and Shiftway  
Coppice, Rushmore, I, 247.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 133, 135, 149.

Wor Barrow, Ditch, IV, 94-5.

Spitalfields, coffin-nails in graves, I, 98.

Spoon-shaped objects of bone, R.B.V. Wood-  
cuts, I, 129-131.

Bor ness Cave, I, 130.

Hartlip, I, 129.

Settle Caves, I, 130.

Spoons, bronze, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 56, 61, 64.

Spoons, King John's House, K.J.H., 17.

Spoons of white metal, Bokerly Dyke, III, 97,  
104.

Springfield, Kent, nail-cleaner, II, 131.

Springhead, Southfleet, enamelled brooch, III,  
105.Spud-marks in chalk at bottom of the Angle-  
Ditch, Handley Down, IV, 104, 106-7.

Spuds, iron, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 138.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 76-7, 81-2.

R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 140.

Spurs, King John's House, K.J.H., 17.

Spy Park, Wansdyke, III, 245.

Square enclosure, R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 15,  
68-9, 216-7.Stags'-horn. (*See* Deerhorn).Staircase, Elizabethan, King John's House,  
K.J.H., 10.Stake-holes, Barrows '3 and 4, Rushmore  
Park, II, 8, 29.

Ganton Wold, Yorks, II, 8.

Possible uses of, II, 8.

R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 57, 178.

Sigwell, Somerset, II, 8.

Winkelbury Hill, II, 257.

Standlake, Oxon., I, 20.

Stantonbury Camp on the Wansdyke, III, 26, 29.

Staples, iron, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 132-3.

A.S.C. Winkelbury, II, 265.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 85-7, 90, 94.

Stature of Animals from the measurements of  
the bones, reliability of, III, 235. (*See also*  
Animal Remains).Stature of Human Skeletons, found near  
Rushmore up to 1895, IV, 69.Bronze Age skeletons, II, 6, 7, 50 ; aver-  
age stature, II, 7, 62.Mode of estimating (Topinard's method),  
I, 167-8 ; II, 205-6.



Stature of Human Skeletons—*continued*.

- Of the skeletons of the Bronze Age, R.B. and A.S. periods, found near Rushmore, III, 225.
- Roman period, II, 65-6.
- Stone Age skeletons, II, 62; Wor Barrow, IV, 67, 69.
- A.S.C. Winkelbury, II, 287 *et seq.*
- Woodcuts, Rotherley, Rushmore, Wood-yates, Winkelbury skeletons compared, III, 18-9, 224-6; manner of estimating the statures, III, 224.
- Stature of Races, comparative, I, xiv; II, 62.
- Stone, near Aylesbury, Roman bucket, I, 85.
- Stone Age Barrow, Handley, IV, *pf.* 20-22. (*See also* Wor Barrow).
- Stone Age Interments not in centre of barrow, IV, 67.
- Stone Age Man, stature of, II, 62; IV, 67, 69.
- Stone Age Pottery, decoration on, IV, 227, 238.
- Stone Age Skulls, Handley Down, IV, 116, 120.
- Stone Burnishers. (*See* Burnishers).
- Stone Circles, models of, Farnham Museum, III, 303.
- Stonehenge, barrow near, bone tweezers, IV, 162.
- Stonemason's chisel. (*See* Chisel).
- Stone Querns. (*See* Querns).
- Stone Spindlewhorls. (*See* Spindlewhorls).
- Storrie, Mr., explorer of Roman Villa, Llant-wit, III, 289.
- Strabo and war scythes, III, 109.
- Strainers for honey (?), R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 59.
- Striations on pottery, from various localities, II, 142-3; IV, 42, 53.
- Strike-a-lights, iron, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 132, 138.
- R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 82, 85, 91.
- Strood, Kent, coffin-nails, I, 98.
- Stud, bronze, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 51.
- Stukeley, IV, 137.
- Sturminster Marshall, British urns, II, 149.
- Pottery eyelets, II, 152.

- Styli, iron, Bokerly Dyke, III, 101.
- R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 136, 175.
- R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 89; II, 175.
- R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 137.
- Sunk Fence, Rushmore, Trench near, I, 5, 245-6.
- Bronze fibulæ, I, 247.
- Flint scrapers, I, 248.
- Pottery, I, 5.
- Spindlewhorl, I, 247.
- Surveying and contouring of villages and earthworks excavated, I, xviii.
- Contouring of ancient sites, II, 32.
- Importance of contouring, IV, *pf.* 23, 26.
- Susan Gibbs' Walk Barrow, Rushmore Park, I, 5; II, 5, 22-3, 26.
- Diagram of Bronze Age skull from, IV, 120.
- Model of, III, 299.
- Relic table, II, 19.
- Swanage, "Burrstone," I, 143, 179.
- Swan-shaped object of bronze, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 57, 130.
- Syer Cuming. (*See* Cuming).
- Syria, tribulum, II, 239; IV, 201.

## T.

- Tablet of K. shale, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 174-6.
- R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 143.
- Tacitus' Annals, III, 29.
- Tack, bronze, Wor Barrow, Ditch, IV, 89.
- Tarrant's Bottom, near Rushmore, II, 32.
- Tarrant Gunville, uninscribed British coins, I, 152.
- Tazza of cream-coloured ware with over-hanging flange, Silchester, III, 144.
- R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 82, 144.
- Tazzas of pottery, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 140, 146, 148.
- Tegulæ. (*See* Roofing-Tiles).
- Terrace cultivation, traces of ancient, II, 235; IV, *pf.* 19.
- Terraces in woods, Rushmore, II, 28.

Test Animals. (*See* Animal Bones).  
 Teste, River, III, 29.  
 Tetricus I and II, coins of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 159.  
 Tewkesbury, effigy with banded mail, K.J.H., 6.  
 Thebes, General Pitt-Rivers's discovery of Palæolithic implements *in situ* near, I, xiii; IV, *pf.* 6.  
 Thixendale, 'slider,' IV, 140.  
 Thurnam, *re* barrows, II, 1, 7, 8; IV, 13, 20, 22, 30, 147, 159, 163, 169.  
     His deductions regarding skeletons from barrows, II, 62-6.  
 Tiles. (*See* Roofing-Tiles).  
 Timber-fasteners, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 132. (*See also* Clamps).  
 Tinkley Down, Rushmore, Barrows 6, 7 and 8, II, 3, 44.  
     Flint axe, I, 163; II, 44.  
     Flint borer, I, 44.  
     Relic tables, II, 13.  
 Tisbury, uninscribed British coins, I, 152.  
 Tobacco-pipes, clay, King John's House, K.J.H., 16.  
 Tollard Park, K.J.H., 4.  
 Tollard Royal, Wilts, K.J.H., 1, 2, 4, 5, 24-5.  
     Uninscribed British coin, I, 152.  
     Effigy of Sir Wm. Payne, with banded mail, in Church at, K.J.H., 5-7.  
 Tombs, Egyptian, cut in gravel, near Koorneh, IV, *pf.* 6-11.  
 Tombs of the Kings, IV, *pf.* 6.  
 Tomkin, W. S., assistant and draughtsman, I, xix; II, xiv; III, xv, 279-80; K.J.H., 5.  
 Tomkins, Rev. H. G. (*See under* Worlebury).  
 Toms, Herbert S., assistant, IV, 186.  
 Topinard, Dr., his methods of measuring skeletons and estimating stature, I, 165-8; II, 6; III, 224.  
 Torques, twisted, found with skeleton, R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 136, 211.  
 Tours, Samian with maker's name, I, 124.  
 Tower, foundations of, King John's House, K.J.H., 11-12.

Toys or charms, Bokerly Dyke, III, 96-7, 100.  
 Trajan, coins of, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 188.  
     R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 153.  
     Silver denarii of, Handley Hill Entrenchment, IV, 48, 53-4; Wor Barrow, IV, 67, 84.  
 Trees, felled, for defences, III, 9, 60.  
 Trench of Bronze Age outside Martin Down Camp, IV, 190.  
 Trench, R.B., Nursery Gardens, Rushmore, IV, 240-2.  
 Tribulum, II, 239; IV, 17.  
     From Assyria and Cyprus, II, 239; IV, 201.  
 T-shaped Nails. (*See* Nails).  
 Tumuli. (*See* Barrows).  
 Tweezers, bone, Barrow 24, Handley Hill, IV, 150, 155, 162-3, 169.  
     From various places, IV, 162-3.  
 Tweezers, bronze, Bokerly Dyke, III, 96.  
     R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 130-1.  
     R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 56.  
     R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 133.  
 Tweezers, Madagascar, II, 130.  
 Ty Mawr, Anglesea, whetstone, IV, 109.

## U.

Upchurch Marshes, pottery, II, 155.  
 Upton Lovel, bone tweezers, IV, 162.  
 Upwood, Handley, III, 279.  
     Flint knife, II, 48.  
 Urbs Roma, coins, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 16.  
 Uriconium (Wroxeter), bronze fibula, III, 132.  
     Enamelled fibula, I, 41.  
     Roman bone comb, III, 132.  
     Roofing-tiles, I, 137.  
 Urns, cinerary, Bronze Age :—  
     Angle-Ditch, Handley Down, IV, 107.  
     Barrows, Rushmore, II, 2, 4, 8, 29, 30, 40.  
     Barrow 23, Handley Hill, IV, 146.  
     Barrow 24, Handley Hill (outside barrow), 148-157, 166-170; complete urns, IV, 149, 166-170; with holes in sides, IV, 166, 168.

Urns—*continued*.

- Barrow 26, Handley Down, fragments of urn, IV, 140-1.  
 Barrow 28, Handley, IV, 172, 180.  
 Barrow 29, Handley, IV, 173, 180.  
 Cross and wheel patterns on, from various places, IV, 30, 150, 152, 169.  
 Filled with small flint chips, II, 34, 42, 252, 258.  
 Inverted urns, II, 4, 5, 33, 36, 42; IV, 148, 154-5, 172-3, 177, 180.  
 Missed by Hoare in Barrow 14 of "Ancient Wilts," IV, 180.  
 Scrubby Coppice Barrows, near Rushmore, II, 4, 5, 33-6, 42.  
 South Lodge Camp, urn with wheel pattern on base, IV, 4-5, 30-1.  
 Wardour, Wilts, II, 30, 40.  
 Winkelbury Hill; from Barrow, II, 4, 252; from pits, II, 246, 252.

## V.

- Valerian, coin of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 156.  
 Vases of earthenware. (*See* Pottery).  
 Vauvillé, M., *re* Camps of the Somme Valley, IV, 9-10.  
 Veneti, The, III, 267.  
 Venta Silurum. (*See* Caerwent).  
 Verlucio, Roman Station, III, 32, 245-6.  
     Scale-pattern Roman ware, III, 118.  
 Vernditch Chase, entrenchment, IV, 190.  
 Vespasian, coins of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 153.  
 "Vespasian's Camp," Winkelbury, II, 239.  
 Vespasian's Campaign, III, 12.  
 Victorinus, coins of, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 156.  
 Vindogladia and Woodyates, II, xvii; III, 19-20.  
 Vitruvius, on Roman Roads, III, 74.

## W.

- Wallingford, bronze razors, IV, 6, 23-4.  
 Walls of R.B. houses. (*See* Houses).  
 Walnut, specimens of wood, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 229.

Wand's House, Wansdyke, III, 245.

Wansdyke, The, III, ix, xii, xiii.

- Absence of ramparts where forests existed, III, 246.  
 Archæologists present at the diggings, III, 258, 263, 271.  
 At Spy Park, Verlucio, Wand's House, Blackland's Corner, Morgan's Hill, Pound Down, St. Anne's Hill, III, 245.  
 Date of construction, III, 29-30, 263, 271; evidence of date, III, 26-28, 154, 254, 258, 263, 271.  
 Description of ordnance map and line of the Dyke, III, 245, 260, 264.  
 Excavations, vigilance and accuracy in conducting the, III, 254, 263.  
 Excavations at Brown's Barn, III, 258-265; proof of the Entrenchment at Brown's Barn being of earlier date than the Wansdyke, III, 258-261; trenching in the Entrenchment, III, 261; excavation through rampart of the Dyke, III, 262-3.  
 Excavations at Shepherd's Shore, III, 252-9; description of the ditch, III, 255; proof of non-existence of an old rampart covered by a later one, III, 252-3.  
 General account of the Wansdyke excavations, III, 25-30, 252-276.  
 Models of, Farnham Museum, III, 301-2.  
 Regarded as a road in places, III, 246.  
 Relic tables, III, 241-5.  
 Saxons, possibly constructed by the, III, 30.  
 Sections of the Dyke at various places, III, 247-251.  
 Relics found, III, 26, 254-5, 263, 266-276.  
 Cleat, iron, on old surface line, III, 27, 130, 263, 270.  
 Coins, absence of Roman, III, 154.  
 Knife and nails, iron, III, 254, 266-7.  
 Pottery from Shepherd's Shore, III, 268-269; ornamental pottery, III, 272; of a different nature to that found in the R.B. villages, III, 32, 273.



Wansdyke—*continued.*Relics found—*continued.*

Relics found at Shepherd's Shore, III, 254, 266-9.

Relics and pottery, from rampart at Brown's Barn, III, 263, 270-3; from the Entrenchment at Brown's Barn, III, 261, 264, 274-6.

Samian in rampart, III, 26, 28, 263; in outer bank, III, 255, 258, 268.

Ward, Rev. J. H., III, 76.

Wardour, Wilts, British urn, II, 30, 40.

Warfare in early British times, mode of, II, 238; III, 7-8.

Warre, Rev. F., on Winkelbury Camp, II, 238.

Water-supply, to ancient habitations near Rushmore, I, 28; IV, *pf.* 20; IV, 12.

R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 58, 201; III, 3.

Winkelbury Hill, II, 237.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 13, 27; III, 3.

Wattle-work. (*See* Daubing).

Weapons, scarcity of, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 59.

Wedding-knives, King John's House, K.J.H., 16-17.

Wells, Bishop Burnell's Hall at, K.J.H., 23.

Wells, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 8, 10, 13, 27, 164; II, 238.

Iron portion of water-bucket from well, R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 13, 27, 85.

Wells, absence of, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 201. Winkelbury Hill, II, 237.

West, Wm., on Cranborne Chase, 1816, I, xv.

West Hartlepool, fibula, II, 119.

West Kennet Long-barrow, finely-ornamented Brit. pottery, IV, 100, 147, 163.

Holes in R.B. pot, IV, 166.

Weymouth, II, 59; R.B. pottery, II, 161.

Wheat. (*See* Corn).

Wheel and cross patterns on Brit. urns, IV, 30, 150, 152, 169; not for strength, IV, 169.

Whetstones, Angle-Ditch, Handley Down, IV, 109.

Whetstones—*continued.*

Entrenchment, Wansdyke, III, 275.

R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 182.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 145, 179.

R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 150.

Whichbury Camp, III, 10.

Whitaker, W., F.G.S., IV, *pf.* 7.

White Sheet Hill, III, 11.

Wilde, Sir W., IV, 5-6, 20, 24, 106.

Willow, specimens of wood, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 229.

R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 177-8.

Wilsford, near Stonehenge, bronze spearhead, IV, 7, 20.

Wiltshire Archæological Society, III, 24-5.

Wiltshire, Ancient Map of, III, 1-2.

Wiltshire Downs, II, 233, 238.

Wiltshire Entrenchments, dates of, III, xiii.

Wiltshire, uninscribed British coins, I, 152.

Wincel-burh (Winkelbury), II, 233.

Windows, XIII Century and Elizabethan, King John's House, K.J.H., 7-13.

Win Green, S. Wilts, I, 1; II, 233; III, 11, 241; IV, 46.

Winkelbury, Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, excavations at, II, 259-267.

General remarks on relics, II, 262.

Band-iron, II, 264-6.

Beads of glass, II, 266.

Discs or fibulæ of bronze, II, 266-7.

Knives of iron, II, 262-4; III, 108.

Links of iron, II, 265-7.

Objects of iron, II, 262-7.

Pin of bronze, II, 266.

Staples of iron, II, 265.

Skeletons, human, II, 287 *et seq.*

Winkelbury Camp, excavations at, II, 233-246.

Known as "Vespasian's Camp," II, 239.

Main Street through, II, 241.

Opinions of Sir R. C. Hoare, Rev. F. Warre, and Rev. J. Austen, II, 238-9.

Poor pastoral people living at, II, 236.

Water-supply, II, 237.

Winkelbury Hill, position of, II, 233.



*Winkelbury Hill—continued.*

- Barrows, II, 236, 257-9 ; interments in barrows, II, 257-9 ; Saxon interment in Brit. grave, II, 259.
- Relic tables, II, 269-286.
- Awl of bronze, II, 248, 257.
- Chalk weights, II, 244, 246, 249.
- Comb, piece of bone, II, 250.
- Gouge of bone, II, 250.
- Iron objects, II, 249.
- Pottery, ornamental, II, 252-3.
- Relics of the Iron Age, II, 242-4.
- Ring-brooch of bronze, II, 248.
- Scrapers of flint, II, 248-9.
- Spindlewhorl of chalk, II, 249.
- Winkelbury Camp and Hill, relics from :—
  - Animal remains, II, 244, 246.
  - Bone objects, II, 241, 249, 250.
  - Fabricator of flint, II, 239, 249.
  - Flint flakes, II, 239, 240, 245-6 ; IV, 17.
  - Knives of iron, II, 246-8.
  - Pit-dwelling (pre-Roman) and other pits, II, 242-6.
  - Pottery, II, 239-246, 252-3.
  - Ring of K. shale, II, 240, 249.
  - Samian, II, 242, 252.
  - Urns, Brit., II, 4, 246, 252 ; urn filled with flint chips from barrow, II, 34, 252, 258.
  - Wheat, I, 176-7 ; II, 229, 246.
- Winks, W. E., *re* Llantwit Major, III, 289.
- Winterbourne Stoke, bone needle, IV, 177.
- Winwood, Rev. H. H., F.G.S., II, 1, 22.
- Wire, bronze, Barrow 24, Handley Hill, IV, 149.
  - South Lodge Camp, IV, 6, 25.
  - R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 51, 55, 59.
  - R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 134, 136.
- Woden's Dyke (Wansdyke), III, 30.
- Wood, identification of, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 229.
  - R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, 177-8.
  - R.B.S. Woodyates, III, 211, 218.
- Wood, traces of, in graves, R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 191-8.

- Woodcuts, circular entrenchment near R.B.V., I, 5 ; IV, 240.
- Woodcuts Common, position of, I, 4.
- Woodcuts, Romano-British Village, I, 7-21 ; II, 65-6 ; III, 3-6.
  - Amphitheatre, I, 24, 97, 122.
  - Compared with R.B.V. Rotherley, II, 58.
  - Daubing of wattle-work, I, 15, 18, 145-8.
  - Evidence of persons possibly stoned to death, I, 39.
  - Food, cooking of, I, 17.
  - Hearths, I, 10, 61.
  - Houses, construction of interior walls, I, 145.
  - Hypocausts, I, 16-18, 29-31, 38.
  - Models of, Farnham Museum, III, 299-300.
  - Painted plaster, I, 145.
  - Pits, I, 10-19, 24, 33-9 ; sizes and shapes, I, 12 ; probable uses, I, 12, 13 ; flint implements, I, 164 ; with clay adhering to sides, I, 148 ; numbers having animal remains in them, I, 174.
  - Relic tables, I, 189-239.
  - Southern Fosseway, I, 23.
  - Trenching, system of, I, 10.
  - Violent deaths, evidence of, III, 218.
  - Wells, I, 8, 10, 13, 27, 85, 164.
- Animal Remains, I, 171-5 ; II, 217-224 ; III, 233-5.
  - Distribution of, with percentages, I, 173-174.
  - Size and form of domesticated animals, I, 172-3 ; II, 217-224.
- Bone and Horn Objects :—
  - Handle of knife (bone), I, 130.
  - Implements of deer-horn, I, 133.
  - Metacarpal and metatarsal bones of sheep perforated with holes, and possible uses, I, 175.
  - Modelling-tools for pottery-making, I, 130.
  - Pins of bone, I, 61, 64, 129-131.
  - Spindlewhorls of bone, I, 149.
  - Spoon-shaped objects of bone, I, 129-131.
- Bronze objects :—
  - Acorn-shaped ornament, I, 58.

Woodcuts—*continued*.Bronze objects—*continued*.

- Bands and wire, I, 57, 59, 60.  
 Bosses, I, 61-5.  
 Bracelets and bangles, I, 57-9, 61, 64-5.  
 Crescents, I, 61, 63.  
 Fibulæ, brooches and ring-brooches,—  
   gold, silver, silver-gilt, bronze, bronze-  
   gilt, mosaic, enamelled, and iron, I, 41-  
   50, 56, 58, 60, 83, 127; II, 116, 119,  
   120, 124-5.  
 "Find" of bronze objects, I, 61.  
 Fish-hook (?), I, 57.  
 Handle with dolphins, I, 65.  
 Horse-furniture (?), I, 57, 60.  
 Pins, I, 55.  
 Rings (also white metal and iron), I, 51-3,  
   57-8, 64.  
 Spoons, I, 56, 61, 64.  
 Stud, I, 51.  
 Tweezers, I, 56.  
 Coins, Roman, I, 9, 11, 14-16, 19, 37, 47,  
   61, 122, 152-162; distribution, II, 189.  
 Uninscribed Brit. coins, I, 14, 16, 19, 47,  
   122, 151-2.  
 Corn, I, 43; II, 229.  
   Grains of wheat (with tabular details),  
   I, 175-7.  
 Glass Objects :—  
   Beads, I, 126-7.  
   Discs, I, 126.  
   Glass vessels, fragments, I, 125-6.  
   Rod for mixing liquors, I, 61, 66.  
 Human Skeletons and Skulls :—  
   Children, skeletons of, I, 11, 16, 35.  
   Measurements of long-bones, I, 170-1.  
   Measurements of skeletons and skulls, re-  
   marks on, I, 165-6; II, 204-7.  
   Non-existence of the orientation of the  
   skeletons, I, 10.  
   Platycnemism of human tibiæ, I, 169;  
   II, 207.  
   Race of people, diminutive, II, 66.  
   Skeletons discovered, I, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16-  
   19, 29, 30, 33-9, 165-171; II, 204-207;

Woodcuts—*continued*.Skeletons—*continued*.

- average stature, I, 68, II, 206; with  
 evidence of coffin, I, 98.  
 Skulls, measurements and illustrations of,  
   I, 170-1; general remarks, III, 230.  
 Iron Objects :—  
   Anvil, I, 86.  
   Axe, I, 81.  
   Bolts or pins, I, 55, 93.  
   Clamp (large), I, 91.  
   Cleats, I, 86-7.  
   Cow-shoes, I, 84.  
   Crook, I, 86.  
   Door-hooks, I, 87, 90.  
   Drills or centrebits, portions of, I, 89.  
   Gouges, I, 84.  
   Hinges, I, 84.  
   Hippo-sandals, I, 76-9.  
   Hooks, I, 83.  
   Horse-bits, I, 75.  
   Horse-shoes, I, 83-4, 97.  
   Keys, I, 73-4, 76, 97.  
   Knives, I, 55, 69-71.  
   Links of chains, I, 90, 97.  
   Lock-plate, I, 73.  
   Nails, I, 15, 93-5, II, 127; quantities and  
   distribution, I, 94-5; for roofing-tiles,  
   I, 137; coffin- and hob-nails with skele-  
   ton, I, 98; evidence of greaves, I, 98.  
   Ox-goad, I, 90.  
   Pins, I, 90.  
   Points with sockets, I, 82, 86, 90-1.  
   Pot-hooks, I, 89, 90.  
   Rings, I, 83.  
   Shears, I, 69, 70.  
   Sickle, I, 90.  
   Spade, I, 75.  
   Springs of padlocks, I, 73-4.  
   Spuds and picks, I, 76-7, 81-2, 86.  
   Staples, I, 85-7, 90, 94.  
   Strike-a-lights, I, 82, 85, 91.  
   Styli, I, 89.  
   Water-bucket with iron bands from Roman  
   well, I, 85.

Woodcuts—*continued*.

- Jet Ornaments, I, 127.  
 Kimmeridge Shale Objects, I, 139-142.  
   Beads, I, 141.  
   Lathe-cores, I, 139-142.  
   Pot-handles, I, 139.  
   Rings, I, 142.  
   Spindlewhorls, I, 141, 149.  
 Pottery, Roman and R.B., I, 11-15, 99-124, 135-6, 149, 150.  
   Basin-shaped rims, I, 99, 107; development of, II, 168-9.  
   Bead rims, I, 101, 103, 105-6, 113.  
   Black and brown, I, 99-108, 111-4.  
   Colanders, fragments of, I, 135.  
   Compared with Rotherley and Woodyates, III, 53-4.  
   Crucible (?), I, 149.  
   Double-handled vessel, I, 103.  
   Eyelets and loops for suspension, I, 100, 113, 149; quantity found, I, 114; II, 155.  
   Glazed Roman ware, II, 169.  
   Grey pottery, I, 104, 106, 111.  
   Handles of vessels, I, 113-5, 149; quantity found, I, 115.  
   Holes in bottom of pots, I, 104, 106.  
   Imitation Samian, I, 99.  
   Lamps (?), parts of, I, 117.  
   Late Celtic (?), I, 108, 245.  
   Mortaria, I, 101, 107.  
   Necks and mouths of vessels, I, 117.  
   New Forest ware, I, 103, 109, 135; quantity found, I, 110.  
   Ornamental, I, 99-124, 135, 149, 150.  
   Pots with horizontal raised ribs, I, 105-6.  
   Rare piece of pottery, I, 103.  
   Red pottery, I, 107-8, 111, 117, 149.  
   Roofing-tiles (*tegulae and imbrices*), I, 136-7.  
   Samian, I, 11, 12, 14-15, 24, 36-7, 43, 46, 49, 83, 100, 109, 119-124, 135, 150; quantity found and distribution, I, 122; II, 165.  
   Samian bowl, I, 11, 119.

Woodcuts—*continued*.Pottery—*continued*.

- Spindlewhorls, I, 133, 135, 149; II, 179.  
 Table of number, and percentages of fragments, II, 111.  
 Twisted rope-shaped pattern, I, 111-2.  
 Urn containing burnt bones, I, 14.  
 Vessels with one handle, I, 103.  
 Stone Objects, etc. :—  
   Arrowheads of flint, I, 149, 163.  
   Burnishers and whetstones, I, 145, 179.  
   Celts of flint, I, 163.  
   Chalk vessel, carved, I, 143.  
   Coral beads, I, 127.  
   Flint implements, I, 21, 149, 163-4; distribution of, I, 164; II, 187.  
   Flakes of flint, I, 163-4.  
   Mollusca, I, 175.  
   Oystershells, I, 14-5.  
   Palette of marble, I, 67.  
   Purbeck shale tiles, I, 137.  
   Querns and mortars, I, 143, 179; II, 180.  
   Rock and stone, specimens of, I, 178-9.  
   Spindlewhorls of chalk and stone, I, 133, 135.  
   Wood, specimens of, I, 16, 177-8.  
 Woods near Rushmore, change of names, K.J.H., v.  
 Woodward, Dr. H. B., report on the petrology of R.B.V. Woodcuts, I, xix, 178-9.  
 Woodyates, barrows near, II, 8, 257.  
   Urn with wheel pattern from barrow near, IV, 4, 30.  
 Woodyates, meaning of the name, III, 60.  
 Woodyates, Romano-British Settlement, general account, III, 14-20.  
   Archæologists who visited the excavations, III, 24, 76.  
   Burnt flints (pot-boilers), absence of, III, 16.  
   Coffin (dug-out, wood), III, 17, 67, 220-1.  
   Cremated interment in coffin, III, 67, 220-1.  
   Decapitation, evidence of, III, 211, 218.  
   Drainage, III, 65-9, 90-1.



Woodyates—*continued.*

- Dwellings, III, 84.
- Excavations, duration of the, III, 23.
- Hearths, III, 65, 84, 220.
- Hypocaust, III, 15, 67, 82-4, 208.
- Pits, III, 16, 64-6, 69; existence of, before formation of Bokerly Dyke, III, 73, 78.
- Roman Road, III, 62-3, 65, 68-70, 74, 91; composition of, III, 74, 91; flint pitching of, III, 69-70, 74, 91.
- Square enclosure (? Cemetery), III, 15, 68-9, 210-2, 216-7; practice of burying in, III, 218.
- Animal Remains, III, 233-9.
- Bone and Horn Objects :—
  - Comb of bone found on breast of skeleton, III, 132-3, 211, 217.
  - Disc of bone, perforated, III, 142.
  - Pick of deer-horn, III, 135.
  - Pins of bone, III, 132.
- Bronze Objects, III, 133-8.
  - Bangles and bracelets, III, 136.
  - Brooches, III, 134.
  - Cochleare, or egg-spoon, III, 137.
  - Fibulæ, III, 15, 66, 134.
  - Key-handle, III, 134.
  - Nail, III, 134.
  - Pins, III, 133.
  - Ring with bird ornament, III, 138.
  - Torques found with skeleton, III, 136, 211.
  - Tweezers, III, 133.
  - Wire, III, 134, 136.
- Coins, Roman (Hadrian to Honorius), III, 16, 65-9, 84, 152-4; large number accounted for, III, 153; found with skeletons, III, 15, 209, 211-12, 216-7; compared with those from Woodcuts and Rotherley, III, 153.
- British coins, absence of, III, 16.
- Glass Objects :—
  - Beads, III, 150.
  - Fragments of glass, III, 148, 150.
- Human Skeletons and Skulls, III, 15, 18, 19, 65-70, 82-3, 127-8, 144-5, 222-6.

Woodyates—*continued.*Human Skeletons—*continued.*

- Found in drains, III, 204-5, 208.
- Found in graves, III, 205-212.
- Full account of human remains, III, 204-212.
- Measurements of skeletons, III, 222-6.
- Notes on the skulls by Dr. Garson, III, 227-230.
- Occurrence of human bones singly, III, 219.
- Skeleton with comb on breast, III, 132-3, 211, 217.
- Skeleton with bronze torques, III, 136, 211.
- Skeleton with fibula on hip, III, 66, 134, 205.
- Iron Objects :—
  - Arrowhead (? mediæval), III, 140.
  - Axe or turf-cutter, III, 139.
  - Cleats, III, 84, 128-130.
  - "Dogs," clamps, or clinches, III, 106, 137, 139.
  - Horse-shoe, III, 138.
  - Keys, III, 138-140.
  - Knives, III, 139; with handle having dot-and-circle design, III, 139.
  - Nails and hob-nails, III, 126-130, 132, 137; hob-nails at feet of skeleton, III, 128-9, 208-210, 218; large nails in graves, evidence of coffins, III, 206-8, 210-11, 218.
  - Ox-goads, III, 137.
  - Pins and hooks, III, 139-140.
  - Scythe-blade, III, 109.
  - Spud, III, 140.
  - Styli, III, 137.
- Jet Bead, III, 143.
- Kimmeridge Shale Objects :—
  - Spindlewhorls, III, 142.
  - Tablet, III, 143.
- Pottery, Roman and R.B., general remarks, III, 17, 31, 53-4.
  - Black, III, 143, 145.
  - ? Brit. pottery, III, 149.

Woodyates—*continued*.Pottery—*continued*.

? Candlesticks, portions of, III, 145, 149.

? Castor ware, III, 148.

? Cologne ware, III, 142.

Compared with Woodcuts and Rotherley, III, 53-4.

Complete vessels, III, 144-5.

Discs of pottery, III, 142.

Grey pottery, III, 142-3, 150.

Handles, III, 144-150.

Imitation Samian and other bowls, found with skeletons, III, 144-5, 210, 212, 217.

Lamp (?), III, 140.

Mortarium, rim of, III, 142.

Necks and mouths of vessels, III, 145, 149, 150.

New Forest ware, III, 142, 145, 150, 212.

Ornamental pottery, III, 142-150.

Pitcher found with skeleton, III, 144, 211, 217.

Red and cream-coloured ware, III, 142, 149, 150.

Rivettted pottery, III, 143.

Samian, III, 143 ; with makers' marks, III, 148.

Saucer (small), III, 145.

Tazza of cream-coloured ware with flange, III, 82, 144.

## Stone Objects, etc. :—

Mortarium, portion of stone, III, 150.

Spindlewhorl of chalk, III, 142.

Whetstone, III, 150.

Wood, identification of, III, 211, 218.

## Woodyates and Bokerly Dyke :—

General account of the excavations, III, 62-71.

General notes on human interments, III, 215.

List of Roman Coins, III, 155.

Models in Farnham Museum, III, 300-1.

Relic Tables, III, 31-53.

Worbarrow Bay, near Wareham, uninscribed British coins, I, 152.

## Wor Barrow (Barrow 25, Long Barrow), Handley Down :—

Date of the Barrow, IV, 67.

Excavations at, IV, 62-100 ; summary of the excavations, IV, *pf.* 20-2 ; IV, 58.

Excavation of the Ditch, IV, 62-4, 70-6.

The name, K.J.H., 3.

Oblong enclosure of wooden piles, IV, 65, 74, 80.

Photographic views, IV, 74-82.

Relic Tables, IV, 122-3.

Sections of the Ditch showing relics found, IV, 70-2.

Silting of the Ditch, formation of, IV, 70-1.

Animal Remains from Ditch, IV, 123-133, *and table*, 122-3.

## Bronze Objects :—

*In Barrow.*

Ring, IV, 85.

*In Ditch.*

Bridle ornament, A.S., IV, 64, 71, 89.

Brooch, IV, 89.

Buckle, IV, 89.

Fibula, IV, 89.

Nail-cleaner, IV, 89.

Plating (thin), IV, 90.

Razor, IV, 90.

Ring, IV, 89.

Tack, IV, 89.

Coins, Roman, in Ditch, IV, 65, 71, 88-9.

Coin in Barrow, IV, 67, 84.

## Human Skeletons and Skulls :—

*In Barrow.*

Primary Interments (Stone Age), IV, 66, 82, 116, 120.

Secondary Interments, IV, 64, 78-9, 116, 120.

*In Ditch.*

Interments, IV, 63, 65, 78, 116, 120.

Decapitated human skeletons (barrow and ditch), IV, 63-4, 78-9.

Head-form of skeletons (barrow and ditch), IV, 65, 67-8, 116, 120.

Stature of primary and secondary interments (barrow and ditch), IV, 67, 69.

Wor Barrow—*continued.*Human Skeletons—*continued.*

Tables of measurements of skulls and long-bones, IV, 122-3.

## Iron Objects :—

Horse-shoe (barrow), IV, 84.

Horse-shoe and nails (ditch), IV, 90.

Knives (ditch), IV, 90-1.

Spearhead (ditch), IV, 90.

## Pottery :—

*In Barrow.*

New Forest ware, IV, 86.

Samian, IV, 65, 78, 85.

Neolithic pottery (also ditch), IV, 64, 66, 70, 72, 86.

*In Ditch.*

Brit. and Roman pottery, IV, 64, 72, 85-6, 96, 98-100.

D.V. type, IV, 72, 99.

Glazed Roman ware, IV, 95.

New Forest ware, IV, 95.

Ornamental R.B., IV, 96-100.

Ornamental Bronze Age, IV, 99-100.

Samian, IV, 96.

Spindlewhorl, IV, 94-5.

## Stone Implements :—

*In Barrow.*

Burnt flints, IV, 72.

Celt, chipped and polished flint, IV, 92.

Flint flakes, IV, 72.

Scrapers of flint, IV, 72, 86.

Spindlewhorl of chalk, IV, 84.

*In Ditch.*

Arrow-head, lozenge-shaped flint, found with skeleton, IV, 63-94.

Wor Barrow—*continued.*Stone Implements—*continued.**In Ditch—continued.*

Arrow-head, leaf-shaped flint, IV, 94.

Celts, flint, IV, 94.

Flint implement, Palæolithic type, IV, 70, 92.

Saw, flint, IV, 94.

Scrapers, flint, IV, 94.

Wordsworth, Dr., Bishop of Sarum, on the Roman Conquest, III, 29.

Workmen employed at Excavations. (*See* Excavations).

Worlebury, charred wheat found with skeletons in pits, II, 196.

Spindlewhorls of bone, I, 149 ; II, 202.

Wraxall. (*See* North Wraxall).

Wright, Thos., I, xiv, 41, 124, 126, 137 ; IV, 11.

On Roman Roads, III, 74.

Writing Appliances, Roman, II, 175. (*See also* Styli).

Wroxeter. (*See* Uriconium).

## Y.

York, coffin-nails in graves, I, 98.

Samian with maker's name, I, 124.

Scale-pattern Roman ware, III, 118.

Yorkshire, line of dykes in the Wolds of, possible purpose for, III, 292.

"Yorkshire ware." (*See* Scale-pattern).

Yorkshire Wolds, awls of bronze, IV, 159.

Barrows in the, I, xix ; II, 4 ; IV, 138.

Bronze Age drinking-vessels, IV, *pf.* 23.







GETTY CENTER LIBRARY



3 3125 00806 3345

